Committee Puts Okeh On Wage-Hour Law

Birmingham News—Ala. 3-1-45

BY HUGH W. SPARROW
News Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Gov. Sparks Thursday had won the opening round in a fight to enact a state wages and hours law, the interim committee on social welfare, after prodding by the governor, having recommended consideration of wages and hours regulation by the 1945 Legislature.

A clear-cut declaration by the governor to a subcommittee headed by Rep. Tram Sessions, Jefferson, that the state duly desired favorable action accelerated the social welfare committee's decision Wednesday afternoon. 3-1-45

Although a majority of its members admittedly were opposed to state wages and hours legislation, the main committee bowed to the governor's wishes after a 30-minute discussion and a confusing set of motions.

Members not only cleared the way for legislative consideration of wages and hours proposals but also authorized acceptance of the Sessions subcommittee of Gov. Sparks' suggestion that a thorough subcommittee study be made of wages and hours laws in effect in 26 other states before the Legislature opens its two-month session May 1.

Action on the wages and hours problem was one of several interim committee developments Wednesday.

Others included:

* * *

1. APPROVAL BY THE SOCIAL WELFARE COMMITEE of an increase in the annual appropriation for Tuskegee Institute from $100,000 to $200,000, along with a similar committee okeh of a subcommittee's report on racial conditions in Alabama.

2. Rejection by the agriculture and industries committee of a suggested severance tax on wood and other forest products.

3. Approval by the same committee of a plan to establish an additional demonstration farm in the western section of the upper coastal plains area in the vicinity of Monroe County. 3-1-45

4. An agriculture and industries committee okeh of a State Farm Bureau Federation proposal that Alabama encourage improvement of its dairy cattle through a system of artificial insemination.

5. Approval by the appropriations and finance committee of a $20,000 increase in State Board of Pardons and Paroles annual appropriations, to be used in employment of four additional probation officers, and an increase of about $37,500 in Conservation Department appropriations for use in forest fire protection and additional state park development.

6. Action by the state, county and municipal governments committee in recommending that the state pay costs of auditing county and city books and, in turn, exercise closer supervision over finances of local governments, including issuance of bonds.

* * *

IN RECOMMENDING THAT THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION for Tuskegee Institute be increased from $100,000 to $200,000, Sen. John H. Pinson, Sumter, subcommittee chairman, told the social welfare committee that the additional support would permit continuation of graduate instruction in agriculture, home economics and other fields and would extend graduate instruction to the field of veterinary medicine. 3-1-45

This action, he added, is in line with the governor's plan to develop Tuskegee Institute as a part of a proposed regional system of higher education for Negroes in the South.

In his report on race relations, Sen. Pinson declared subcommittee members had consulted leaders of both races as to their beliefs and recommendations. Negroes and white, alike, he said, agreed that further development of the races depended on a parity in economic and educational opportunity and not in social equality.

The state, he added, has made rapid progress toward these ends

The report added: 3-1-45

"Clearly, then, the Alabama Negro has, in general terms, improved his position at a greater speed than the Negro in the United States has advanced. And, although in some regards the status of the Alabama Negro is slightly below that of the Negro in the United States, the differences have narrowed each succeeding year.

* * *

"OUR CONCLUSION, THEREFORE, is that Alabama should continue her long-established trends of improving the educational opportunities, and the economic opportunities by way of education, of that race which constitutes one-third of our population in such manner as is economically feasible and otherwise warranted."

The report recommended that the Legislature consider action to assure adequacy of separate travel accommodations for both races and also statutory freedom from liability for damages for business enterprises which provide separate services or facilities for the two races.

During the 30 minutes the social welfare committee discussed the wages and hours proposal, Rep. Sessions told the committee Gov. Sparks had made it clear to his subcommittee that he desired favorable action on wages and hours legislation. 3-1-45

Rep. Sessions declared the governor expressed a desire to permit the Legislature to decide the minimum wage and the maximum hours. In addition, he said, the governor expressed a willingness to let the law go into effect only after the federal government has lifted wartime price controls.

Rep. Paul Hooton, of Randolph, who declared he reserved the right to fight a wages and hours bill on the floor of the House, moved that the committee "go on record as recommending that legislation concerning wages and hours law be considered by the 1945 Legislature."

* * *

REP. J. FRED WOOD, BIBB, strongly opposed the Hooton motion but later withdrew his objections when the wording was slightly amended.

After approving the Hooton recommendation, the committee authorized Rep. Sessions to accept Gov. Sparks' offer for a further subcommittee study of wages and hours laws which have been enacted in several states. Such a study would be undertaken during April and subcommittee members were promised full pay by the governor out of his contingent fund.

Though the committee yielded to Gov. Sparks' desires on the wages and hours proposal, throughout the discussion the committee members hinted they would fight the measure if it came to a vote in either house of the Legislature.

An appeal by Sen. Will O. Walton, Chambers, committee chairman, was typical.

"I think I know how this committee feels," he declared, "but it isn't going to hurt the committee to vote to recognize that there is such a thing as a wages and hours situation confronting us in Alabama. I think it would not hurt this committee to recommend that legislation be proposed and I also think that the Legislature will take care of it once the proposal reaches the Legislature. Let's recommend it and we can vote the way we feel." 3-1-45

* * *

THE AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES committee rejected the forest products severance tax proposal, suggested by the Department of Conservation, by unanimous vote.

The artificial insemination program given committee endorsement calls for an initial appropriation of $35,000 to set up the system, and an annual appropriation of $12,000 for maintenance. The Farm Bureau Federation in outlining the proposal to the committee recently estimated the value of Alabama's dairy cattle would be doubled after the first generation due to artificial insemination from purebred bulls. 3-1-45

* * *

THE STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL government committee's recommendations that the cities and counties shift cost of audits to the state was part of a report by a special subcommittee headed by Sen. Finis St. John, Jr., Cullman. The report also would prohibit local governments from issuing non-callable bonds.

All three members of the Board of Pardons and Paroles appeared before the appropriations and finance committee Wednesday in connection with an appeal for additional operating revenues. Board members asked for an increase of $36,000, but the committee reduced the amount to $20,000. This, it was declared, would be adequate to pay annual salaries and expenses for four additional probation officers.

The committee also heard Sen. James A. Simpson, Jefferson, outline a proposal whereby the Board of Pardons and Paroles would have authority to recommend probation to the Court of Appeals in the counties where the circuit judges refuse to act. An additional appropriation would be necessary for that service, he declared.

Students To Discuss Racial, Religious Tolerance In Contest

The Birmingham News Age-Herald Birmingham Ala

All contestants in the current Birmingham News-Age-Herald oratorical contest will use "Racial and Religious Tolerance as a Means to Lasting Peace," as their subject.

There will be no sub-topics for memorized orations in this contest.

The fact that each contestant will give his oration original handling will prevent sameness in orations, and each contestant may talk on any phase of the subject he desires, so long as he does not stray from the basic idea. 12-16-45

Contest bulletin containing contest dates, rules for judging and other instructions will be mailed to all enrolled schools about Jan. 1.

Schools which have not enrolled are reminded that there is little time left to give this matter attention. A school does not have to know how many of its students will participate in order to enroll. It is the school which enrolls in this contest, not its students. After the school is enrolled it may allow as many of its students as it desires to participate.

* * *

CONTESTANTS IN THE JUNIOR HIGH CONTEST will deliver a memorized oration only all the way through. Contestants in the senior high contest who reach the district finals will, in addition to the memorized oration, deliver an extempore talk of not more than four minutes.

There is no charge to school or students for participation.

Birmingham-Southern College will award tuition scholarships valued at $2,700 to state finalists of the senior high contest. The News-Age-Herald will award cash prizes to state finalists of both contests and will pay railroad fare and hotel bill for each visiting state finalist and chaperon. 12-16-45

Veterans, Wives Deny Birmingham, Atlanta Anti-Southern Charge

The Birmingham News
age-Herald
Birmingham Ala.

Following the withdrawal of the two chapters in Birmingham and the single chapter in Atlanta, Veterans and Wives national officers were reported in an Associated Press dispatch from New York Friday as being "shocked" and to have denied that the organization was "anti-Southern" as charged by Birmingham and Atlanta members.

Indicating that the withdrawal resolution of the Birmingham chapters had not been received, National Co-Chairmen Naomi Nash and Larry Johnson said in a statement, directed to the Atlanta chapter, that "we are certainly not anti-Southern as evidenced by our deep interest in the people of the South and our opposition to the undemocratic representations of men like Sen. Bilbo." 12-16-45

In withdrawing from the organization earlier this week, the Atlanta chapter said it was embarrassed by these actions of the executive committee: permitting Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Negro Democratic congressman of New York, to speak at a national convention; approval of such motion pictures as "The Southerner," such plays as "Deep Are the Roots" and such a novel as "Strange Fruit," and a suggestion by Mrs. Nash that Sen. Bilbo, of Mississippi, be impeached.

* * *

THE TWO PRESIDENTS of the Birmingham chapters said their members were in full agreement with the action by Atlanta members and withdrew for similar reasons.

Mrs. Mildred Leverett, 145 North 57th Street, president of Ann Mealor Chapter, and Mrs. Mildren Robinette, 816 West Seventh Street, president of Margaret Graff Chapter, said jointly: "We feel that the executive council in New York and New Jersey reflect the opinion of that section and act according to their wishes without consulting the Southern members."

They said the Birmingham chapters were started with the idea of working to end the war and improve morale among service men's wives and their husbands in the service. "We have worked to that end," they said, "and have worked in Bond drives, for the Red Cross and for all programs which were for the betterment of service men and veterans." 12-16-45

* * *

THE TWO PRESIDENTS said that since the end of the war, the executive council has made an effort to inject politics, contrary to Southern thought, into the chapters in the South.

The Birmingham chapters originally had a membership of about 100, but it has dropped now to approximately 60. The Anne Mealor chapter is made up of women from the eastern section of the city, has members who live in all sections of Birmingham. Both groups while the Margaret Graff Chapter meet in the USO. 12-16-45

The presidents of the two units here said they will reorganize under another name and continue as a civic group.

Alabama Race Relations etc.

Liberal Whites Speak Out Against Ala. Race Hatred

Chicago Defender 4-7-45

By JOHN LeFLORE
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Negroes in Alabama have been heartened by the recent increasing boldness of liberal whites in the state in speaking out against racial proscription and intolerance.

A leading daily newspaper editor, a columnist, a high-ranking legislator, an educator, an attorney, a druggist, a teacher and a farmer, are among those who have recently spoken out in condemnation of racial bias.

In speaking in support of a proposed state wage and hour law, the prominent legislator, who refused to permit his name be divulged, indicted the state for making the Negro Alabama's No. 1 economic liability. He warned that the state would never be able to prosper "until we raise the level of our lowest-paid working class."

He declared that "We're hurting ourselves when we keep the Negro in a constant state of poverty. You can't raise the top without lifting the bottom."

He intimated that many whites are not realistic in their approach to the so-called race problem. He pointed out that "poverty wages for Negroes" also affect adversely the earning power of unskilled white workers.

He propounded, "How can a man hope to better himself if he has to compete for jobs with Negroes who work for 10 to 15 cents per hour?"

In speaking again specifically of the Negro, the legislator said: "He's no longer a slave. He's a free man competing in a free labor market. As long as we keep him poor our whole state will be poor.

"We can't build on the top without a strong foundation."

One of the leading daily newspapers of Birmingham came out editorially for justice in the Recy Taylor case, the case of a young Negro mother who was abducted by six young white men at Abbeville, Ala., and subsequently raped by all of them.

Another instance of a new spirit upon the part of Alabamians was the formation of an Alabama Committee for Equal Justice for Recy Taylor, headed by whites from Birmingham and Montgomery, but composed of an inter-racial membership. These people have prepared and put out petitions all over Alabama for citizens to sign, requesting of Gov. Chauncey Sparks that the case be reopened toward the end of bringing before the bar of justice the attackers of Recy Taylor.

A Birmingham columnist insists that the South must "take a chance" with the Negro and provide him with equal opportunities of citizenship.

A former University of Mississippi instructor now living in this state, promises to organize a liberal white newspaper in the Deep South, preferably in Alabama, to prove to the world that southerners themselves are opposed to racial injustices.

A leading attorney urges that Negroes prepare themselves to take state, county and municipal civil service examinations for any positions they may be able to hold.

A prominent resident of Excel, Ala., in expressing himself in the people's column of a Mobile newspaper, chides those who would deny the Negro the right to vote, the right to hold a job, and to participate fully in the government for which he, the Negro, "must die to protect."

In the columns of a Montgomery daily newspaper a school teacher takes to task those who would deny Negroes the common privileges of citizenship.

Forum Of The People

The Birmingham Age-Herald
Birmingham, Alabama

RACIAL PROGRESS

To the Editor of The Age-Herald:

Few have the chance to express themselves as Mr. Graves does through his column. We are enjoying his guest writers—and today's article on coddling is very timely. 10-30-45

My sister and I both thought of the Negro after reading it. We are thinking this is the reason the Southern Negro is a finer person than those coddled in the North. We do pet our friends—the cooks, housemaids and helpers—but they are making their way to a higher living standard by their own wishes. It is a slow way, but each step is secure. When they achieve what we Anglo-Saxons reached through those long years of effort, they will be ready to use their equality well.

My cook and I had many serious talks about the inequalities of life, and when Alabama women were given the vote and Rose saw some of the white women of this county coming to register, she said: "It looks like to me I've got as much sense as they have." That was too true. But I had her sit on the back steps with me and told her of the terrible slavery there was in our mother country, England; how a man could be hung for killing a rabbit when his family was starving, then I said, "Rose, we white people spent many years and great effort to make free men of ourselves. We will not give you that freedom until you can use it." She seemed to understand and respect my explanation. I feel more sorrow over the uneducated, unthinking and highly prejudiced white people of Alabama than I do over the Negro.

And I have this feeling—after reading the editorial about President Cole's criticism of treatment given teachers—that it is lack of ethical training and cultural background that keeps these bright boys and girls—these young folks whose terrible ambition puts them in the rank of teachers, from full social acceptance. It is poor politics that underpays them, but it is some remnant of Southern thinking that holds them off till they prove themselves by "wisely going slow"—not right but true.

ANNIE D. SARGENT.

Russellville, Ala. Oct. 20.

White Hero Says War Has Changed His Opinion Of Negro; They Deserve More

New York Amsterdam News

TUSCALOOSA, Ala. (AP)—Sgt. Henry Eugene Erwin, the first B-29 crewman to win the medal of honor and who is recuperating here at the Northington General hospital from severe phosphorous burns, declared last week that the war has changed his mind about Negroes.

6-30-45

Sgt. Erwin, whose red hair has won him the nickname of "Red", told how he was injured aboard a B-29 bomber enroute to smash Japanese military targets on IWO Island. His best friend, Sgt. Herbert Schnipper, was a right gunner on his plane. Sgt. Schnipper saved Red's life by administering blood plasma after he was wounded by a phosphorous bomb.

"He's a Jewish boy from Jamaica, N. Y., said the wounded hero in reference to Sgt. Schnipper. "You know in Alabama, I hadn't known many Jewish people. Not many Catholics, either. In the army you learn something about people. When you get a buddy on your plane and eat and sleep together, and borrow each other's clothes, and fight together, you learn there's not much difference in religions. This Sgt. Schnipper is a really swell guy; he'd give me the shirt off his back and there's nothing I wouldn't do for him."

6-30-46

Country Better Off.

Red predicted that the country will be better off "for what our boys are learning about these things."

His pre-war opinion about Negroes has changed. Born in Docona, Ala., a little coal mining town, on May 8, 1921, Sgt. Erwin was reared in an environment hostile to Negroes. His family was poor. His father was a coal miner, who worked hard and earned little.

"Take Negroes," he continued. "You know, down south here the people don't think so much of the Negro; they think he doesn't work. Well, when I saw what the Negro engineers did in getting the blacktop down on our field at Guam, I changed my mind about them."

BOSTON, MASS.
Christian Science Monitor
Cir. D. 119,791
AUG 3 - 1945

No Segregation Here

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I have just finished reading the letter by Lora Reynolds, a Negro woman, published in The Christian Science Monitor on July 13.

Not all restaurants in America treat the colored race as did the one she mentioned in her letter. Near the corner of Seventh and Broadway, Los Angeles, which is the heart of the shopping district, there is a restaurant called Clifton's Cafeteria which makes absolutely no distinction among its customers as to their race. Of course it is sometimes criticized for it, but the place is crowded every day nevertheless and with a very good class of people.

On each table are to be found little leaflets for customers to read, composed in part of inspiring quotations in prose and poetry, but also there is one page devoted to criticism or advice sent in by customers. A few weeks ago I noticed a criticism from one who objected to their rather recent policy of accepting members of the colored race on the same basis as whites. I wish I could remember the answer of the management which was also published; but the gist of it was that if those of the colored race fought for our freedom in this war they are also good enough to sit in his restaurant, and if anyone didn't like it, why it was just too bad.

Elmer Grey

Pasadena, Calif.

Start Little United Nations After Learning Value of Cooperation

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.
10- -45

By GERTRUDE STOUGHTON

LOS ANGELES.—Out of a clash between high-spirited Mexican and Negro youngsters on Los Angeles' crowded East Side has come a fine expression of interracial unity and appreciation which started with the youngsters and spread far out into the adult community.

Trouble started a couple of weeks ago.

Somebody said something, somebody's feelings got hurt, somebody got slapped down. Friends rushed to help. Clubs, gangs, whole neighborhoods got into the fray, which involved youngsters attending Hollenback and Roosevelt High Schools.

At first a personal beef, the fight divided along ugly racial lines, Mexicans against Negroes. The police were called. Someone said:

"Give 'em all tommy guns and let 'em shoot it out."

NEAR-RIOT

The kids didn't realize that they had gotten into something that had all the makings of a riot such as disgraced Los Angeles at the time of the zoot suit trouble, or such as later broke out in Detroit and Harlem and Beaumont.

Many of them live in the housing projects of Aliso Village and Pico Gardens, where neighbors of all races and creeds are packed closely together. Trouble was spreading fast. The people in the housing projects were worried, and some of them barricaded their doors. Others went out and tried to bring the kids together.

And they found these kids did not want to be in a civil war which might involve the whole area. They wanted to get out of the vicious circle of fights and counter-fights, and get the thing settled, but they didn't know how to begin.

The result of a lot of careful community work on the part of youngsters and adults was a mass meeting held Friday night at the Soto-Michigan community center, neutral ground for both sides in the incipient war.

Five hundred youngsters packed the place, the little ones coming early to grab the front seats, the older lads waiting outside with proper dignity until the program began.

The program itself was planned largely by youngsters, who told a directing committee what they would like to have.

They evidently believed that if you want to teach peoples to get along together, you must start by letting them have a good time together. They agreed to have a round table discussion on their own problems and to suggest a youth council be formed which would represent all clubs and housing projects in the area. They were thrilled to learn that they could have the first public showing of the film-short **The House I Live In,** written by Albert Maltz, starring Frank Sinatra, and using Earl Robinson's well-known song.

WORK AND FUN, TOO

But they did insist that the meeting be not entirely educational, and when some important and talented people in the community heard what the kids were trying to do, they pitched in and helped.

Norman Grantz, East Side boy whose jazz sessions at the Philharmonic have made him famous, agreed to emcee the program.

Slim and Bam, top-notch Negro duo, had the whole audience yelling and beating time to their piano and bass viol. Valdez and his Carioca orchestra got an equally rousing response.

CHAMP TALKS

Henry Armstrong, Negro holder of three world championships in the ring, told them about the value of cooperation in the prize ring, and how the men in the army worked as a team.

Sergeant Tarry Tanouye, wounded in Italy and still moving with difficulty, told them that guys who just talk tough aren't the real fighters. He said that the plain friendly guys who mind their own business proved the toughest in the world under fire.

Dr. Elizabeth Sands, assistant superintendent of junior high schools, spoke of patriotism and the four freedoms, and the need for friendly relations between Negro and white.

Earl Robinson perched his guitar on his knee and sang the Boll Weevil song, and had the kids join in the chorus.

ROUNDTABLE

Then the kids held their roundtable, with Sydney Green, manager of Aliso Village housing project, in the chair. First speaker was an attractive Negro girl, Marguerite Lyle, president of the Aliso Village All Nations Club. Next came Jewish Gilbert Tumin, who referred to racial brawls fostered by Hitler in Germany. Then came Mexican Delbert Melendez of the Pan-American dance group, who proposed that the youngsters get away from calling each other names and have a United Nations conference for the East Side.

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Green asked how many kids in the audience belonged to clubs, and nearly every hand shot up. He asked how many of these club members would be interested in the inter-club council which would provide a democratic way of settling beefs and the hands shot up again.

The stage was then set for the world premiere of the Frank Sinatra movie short, and the kids hailed him joyfully.

MAN-TO-MAN TALK

Sinatra flashed onto the screen and had a simple man-to-man talk with a bunch of boys who were pummelling a Jewish lad. He told them about Colin Kelly and Meyer Levin. He found out that one of them was the son of a seriously wounded soldier, and that the Jewish boy's mother had given blood to the Red Cross.

"Would you rather your father had died, instead of using that Jewish blood?" he asked.

"Many of our parents came from different places and we have different religions," he said. "But we're all Americans today. Let's use our good American brains and not fight each other."

And then he sang the beloved song, the homey, neighborly song which Earl Robinson has made popular, **The House I Live In.** The final words summed up the whole spirit and purpose of the meeting, and kids went out humming quietly—

"All races, all religions,
That's America to me."

Sinatra Gets Second Citation

Attorney Consultation
Constitution
11-11-45

HOLLYDOOD, Nov. 10.—Frank Sinatra, whose non-profit featurette, "The House I Live In," is an added attraction at Broadway's RKO Palace theater, has been chosen by the Common Council for American Unity to receive its American award at Carnegie Hall on Nov. 17.

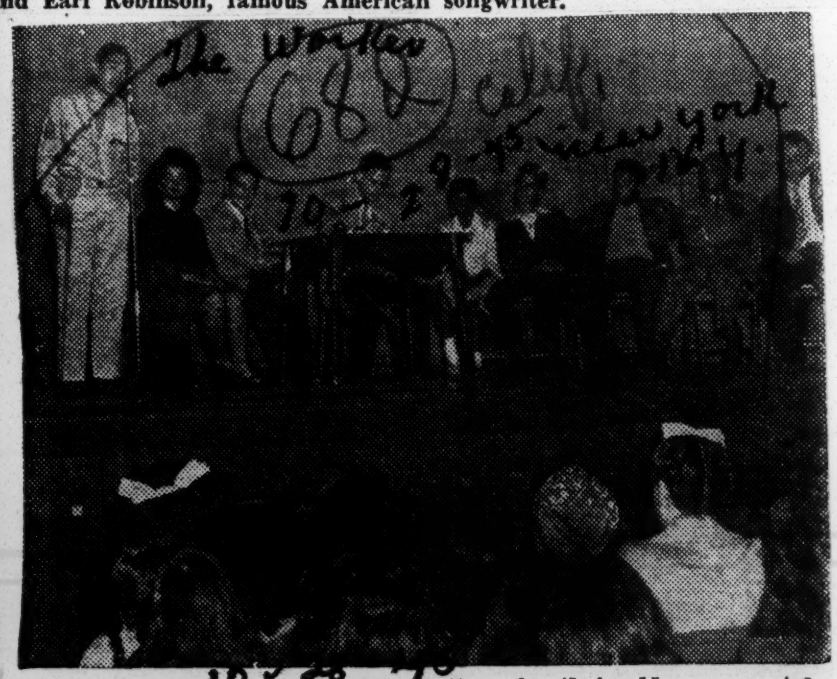
This award will be in recognition of Sinatra's contribution to the cause of better Americanism through "The House I Live In." Last week the Bureau of Intercultural Education, at its first public meeting in 11 years at New York's Town Hall, signalized Sinatra's work among school children with an award.

Va.

NEW YORK, N. Y.
DAILY WORKER
Circ. D. 22,000 - S. 70,000
OCT 3 - 1945

Los Angeles Youngsters Halt Racial Clashes

Left to right: Dewitt Colbert, president of the All Nations Club, AYD; William Z. Zueta, veteran of World War II, school teacher, and former president of the Local Roosevelt High School; Sgt. Harry Tanouye, wounded in Italy, many times decorated; Gilbert Tumin; Past President Boris D. Bogen, AZA (hidden by speaker); Shirley Landsberg, president Lina Straus B'nai B'rith Girls; David Ormont, radio commentator; Sidney Green, chairman of the panel, and manager of Aliso Village Housing Project; Marguerite Lyle, past president of All Nations Club; Delbert Melendez, of the Pan-American Dance Group; Bobby Ruiz, leader of the Fourth Street Gang; Henry Armstrong, holder of three world championships in boxing; and Earl Robinson, famous American songwriter.



Little United Nations: A wise pattern for their elders was set by these youngsters of Los Angeles, Calif., east side, when they formed a United Nations Council of their own to end race prejudice. Alarmed by racial clashes, this meeting of 1,000 Jewish, Negro and Mexican children set up an interclub council to settle beefs.

Start Little United Nations After Learning Value of Cooperation

By GERTRUDE STOUGHTON The Daily Worker New York, New York

LOS ANGELES.—Out of a clash between high-spirited Mexican and Negro youngsters on Los Angeles' crowded East Side has come a fine expression of interracial unity and appreciation which started with the youngsters and spread far out into the adult community. 10-3-45

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The Daily Worker New York, New York 10-3-45

Left to right: Dewitt Colbert, president of the All Nations Club, AYD; William Z. Zueta, veteran of World War II, school teacher, and former president of the Local Roosevelt High School; Sgt. Harry Tanouye, wounded in Italy, many times decorated; Gilbert Tumin; Past President Boris D. Bogen, AZA (hidden by speaker); Shirley Landsberg, president Lina Straus B'nai B'rith Girls; David Ormont, radio commentator; Sidney Green, chairman of the panel, and manager of Aliso Village Housing Project; Marguerite Lyle, past president of All Nations Club; Delbert Melendez, of the Pan-American Dance Group; Bobby Ruiz, leader of the Fourth Street Gang; Henry Armstrong, holder of three world championships in boxing; and Earl Robinson, famous American songwriter.

Better Race Relation Aims Stressed in District Pulpits

Washington Post 2-12-45

Men and women of varied races worshipped together yesterday in a number of churches, as annual "Race Relations Sunday" was observed under the sponsorship of the Federation of Churches.

Meanwhile, the Federal Council of Churches called upon congregations to furnish leadership in eliminating discrimination. Its race relations message declared that Negro servicemen who have fought along with their white comrades in war they opposed unto the death."

"The war has made clear how false have been many of our racial attitudes," the message said, "upon a hundred battlefields and in a thousand camps the tests of war have shown that there is no basic difference between men."

Representatives of six races attended the race relations service at Chevy Chase Baptist Church, Western ave. near Chevy Chase Circle. William King, Howard student, gave the sermon to the junior church; the Rev. Edward lark, pastor, gave the adult sermon, and Mis Tanya Korotune of Russia sang a solo, "My Father Fatches Over Me." Other messages came from Jack Buckner, a Jewish convert to Christianity; Miss Evelyn Pierce of Indian descent, and Miss Seiko Nishio, an American of Japanese parentage.

An interracial choir directed by Warner Lawson of Howard University sang at the Federation of Churches' city-wide Race Relations Sunday services at Calvary Baptist Church, 6th and H sts. nw. Dr. Clarence W. Cranford, host pastor, spoke briefly.

Institute Backs Campaign For Negro Tram Operators

Washington Tribune

In a statement issued by its president, Tomlinson D. Todd, the Institute on Race Relations, this week endorsed the campaign of the FEPC and other groups in the fight to change the undemocratic hiring policy of the Capital Transit Company.

One of the activities of the Institute last year was the picketing of the Capital Transit Company. Several Congressmen have spoken at the institute affairs in behalf of better race relationships. 1-20-45

Excerpts from the statement issued by the institute at a meeting last night follow: "More than 200,000 Negroes in Washington support the Capital Transit Company every day. During a short course of time, millions from different parts of the United States support it.

"There is no reason why a few colored Americans are not employed as streetcar operators. Other American cities are using them and things have worked out satisfactorily. And since Washington is the Nation's Capital, it should set the example for the rest of the couutry. 1-20-45

"Furthermore, if colored Americans are good enough to operate war planes and tanks on the battlefield, they certainly are good enough to operate streetcars in the Nation's Capital, the seat of our government."

With a GRAIN of SALT

The Journal and Guide Norfolk, Virginia

By ARTHUR P. DAVIS

The 'Problem' Just Doesn't Make Sense

9-29-45

THE CITIZENS committee on Race Relations here in Washington recently published a report on its findings. Although citing evidence to show "that discrimination against Negroes has diminished during the war years,

DR. DAVIS

the committee nevertheless, "found conditions which gave Negroes, who comprise 28 per cent of the city's population, a 'justifiable feeling that they are regarded as inferior.'"

Since this report, I am sure, will appear in full in this and in other Negro papers, I shall comment here only on several of the findings which illustrate my pet theory, namely, that the American race problem is the source of the most inconsistent and illogical behavior to be found anywhere.

Let us look at some of these findings:

1. Among the gains cited by the committee is the following: "Extension of some local department and grocery stores' services to Negro patrons."

In the matter of buying clothes, the Washington pattern of discrimination has been unique. In all of the other southern cities that I know, women may have difficulty, but Negro men can buy where they like. But there is one store on "F" street that "prefers" not to sell a Negro even a shirt over the counter. Though I think it is uncivilized, I can halfway understand the reluctance to let colored patrons "try on" certain articles; but for the life of me, I can see no sense in refusing to sell a shirt or a tie. But, as I have said, American discrimination is not supposed to make sense.

2. "The committee also found that while it is the policy of the District police department to employ Negroes without distinction the Fire Department does not."

Usually, southern cities do not allow Negroes to hold jobs in which they can "order white citizens around." But in Washington, it seems to be all right for a Negro to arrest a white man and rough him a bit in the process if necessary. The Negro, however, must not be found guilty of saving his white brother's home, or furniture, or life. That is a white man's job. Why? There is no particular reason, Brother. It just is.

3. "At Uline's Arena, Negroes are admitted to boxing matches and similar athletic contests, but are barred from skating carnivals."

Perhaps the owners of the arena feel that it is appropriate for Negroes to witness the cruder athletic displays like boxing and wrestling, but that something as graceful and rhythmically beautiful as skating should be reserved for the master race. It may seem incredible, but I am told that in certain sections of the Deep South, Negroes must not be caught fishing with fly-casting rods. If they can't be satisfied with hand lines and bamboo poles, they had better go north to fish. An art as fine as fly-casting is strictly "for white only."

4. "Not long ago, the committee reports, "Negroes were denied the right to eat in lunch counters of dime stores in Washington. Today they are allowed to eat at those counters in stores at which there are no seats. At the counters which have seats, they will not be served."

• • •

My! What fine distinctions we make! When I was a boy, there was an ice cream store in my town which sold to Negroes if you stood at the rear end of the counter. If you stood at the front or at the side, you were roughly asked out; but in order to get to the rear, you had to push through all of the white customers lined the length of that narrow store.

In Richmond, the "dime stores" will also serve "standing" Negroes, but they may not use glasses. Oh, indeed not! Glasses are reserved for whites only, even though they may be dirty and streaked and germ-laden. You have just got to keep the Negro in his place; therefore, you require him to use a machine-packed 100 per cent sanitary paper cup!

The deep tragedy of the Problem is that the vast majority of white southerners are so blinded by custom, tradition, and myth they never see the utter silliness of these little discriminations (I speak now of the foolish piccadillos, not of the larger examples of segregation and discrimination which do not consider silly or funny). And yet I have heard southerners abroad laugh for hours at the illogical and inconsistent customs of the English!

• • •

Collecting examples of foolish inconsistencies in the Problem has become a sort of hobby with me, but I am never surprised at anything I find. I have seen and heard so many crazy things, I am shock proof. One of the corny jokes of my youth was that the whites were so "tight" in Mississippi they wouldn't allow a Negro to own a white hen or to eat white eggs. Frankly, it wouldn't surprise me at all if the state of Mississippi, or for that matter, the District of Columbia, actually passed and enforced such a law. In this crazy "racial world," anything is possible.

The library board comprises a citizen from each ward and a member of the City Council. The present members include Aubrey Milam, chairman; Troy Stone

Washington Goes Intef-Racial

the Peoples Voice New York N.Y.
11-10-45

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Organized churchwomen, meeting here for four days last week made Washington "an interracial city for the moment," as Mrs. Haper Sibley of New York, president of the United Council of Church Women, put it in discussing the work that had been done by the 150 delegates from all over the country who had convened here.

The conferences were held at First Congregational Church, which is white, and delegates, a large percentage of whom were Negroes, were housed in the homes of Negroes and whites, irrespective of color. Mrs. Sibley stayed at the headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women. Other whites were accommodated by Judge and Mrs. Armond Scott of the municipal court while Dr. Paul Douglass, president of American University, was among the whites who provided shelter for several Negro delegates.

The group took a strong position in favor of a permanent FEPC and for elimination of the poll tax in seven southern states. They called also for passage of a full employment bill, and endorsed a bill calling for a 65-cent wage minimum.

Members of the group Friday went up to Capitol Hill to lobby for the legislative program which they had set for themselves.

It was upon assurance from the Washington chapter that there would be no segregation that the council accepted the invitation to convene here. One of the resolutions adopted by the group was that future conventions would be held in cities only "under conditions in which there shall be no racial discrimination."

Dr. Emery Ross, secretary for the African Foreign Missions conference, was among these who addressed the convention. He told the delegates that America will not be effective in aiding other peoples of the world in achieving self-government until it had solved its own problems of race and color.

"In following the United Nations charter policy for dependent peoples," he said, "America must see that her own policies are vastly improved in certain areas, particularly Puerto Rico; and secondly, work with other nations to achieve self-government for all dependent peoples."

68d-1945

Florida

White Women Open Campaign for Democracy

The Afro American
Baltimore, Maryland
9-29-45

TAMPA, FLa. — White Women of Florida have united in an effort to clean the state's unsavory reputation of segregation and persecution of colored citizens, Mrs. Fay Ann Tew announced, this week.

The movement, according to Mrs. Tew, is being sponsored by white women only, each of whom must be southern born and financially independent.

Working on the policy that social problems are for individual discretion and cannot be legalized, they will seek equal franchise, the elimination of persecution and the support of officials who work for democratic attitudes towards colored Americans, Mrs. Tew says.

Frank Sinatra- Indiana

68d-1945

Sinatra To Speak To Striking Students

Birmingham News
Chic 10-31-45

GARY, Ind., Oct. 31—(AP)—Frank Sinatra is coming to Gary tomorrow to have a "heart-to-heart talk" with Gary's school boys and girls, but white students at the Froebel High School have been instructed by a leader of a group of their parents not to attend the meeting at which the radio and movie actor will speak.

More than 80 per cent of the white pupils in Froebel school were absent yesterday, the second day of the second strike this year in protest against Principal Richard A. Nuzum's policies regarding Negro pupils.

The students were told by John Jadrnak, chairman of a committee of Froebel parents, to "stay away" from the meeting in Memorial Auditorium where Sinatra will speak. He also urged the students to remain away from classes pending further advice.

Sinatra, in accepting the invitation to speak to all Gary high school students under sponsorship of the Anselm Youth Forum, said . . . "Some of them may have been swayed by adult examples of bigotry but I understand them and they understand me. American kids are sane and intellectual kids."

Hats Off!

P.M. - N.Y. N.Y.
11-1-45

As PM readers know, Frank Sinatra is a young man with ideas on good citizenship which carry him beyond his career as a singer. He has chosen to use his great influence with teen-agers to promote better human relationships. In speeches at Benjamin Franklin High School and many other schools, he has said: "I believe that American high school students are too intelligent not to get along with one another regardless of differences in race or creed." Today he speaks at Frobel High School, Gary, Ind., where white students recently walked out in a racial strike. He will tell the young people why that was wrong—and they'll listen to Frank Sinatra.

Hats Off! P.M. 11-1-45

Bham, Ala. Age-Herald

A useful and quite remarkable Negro-American is Editor John H. Johnson, of the Negro Digest, a monthly magazine published in Chicago in somewhat the style of Readers Digest. He manages a fine objectivity about his race and its problems which lets him publish honest opinion on the subjects no matter whether it coincides with his own or with the majority one among Negroes or not. Last month his magazine reported the results of an interesting and important nationwide straw ballot on whether Negroes should seek gradual or immediate racial equality. White people voted overwhelmingly for the gradual rather than immediate ideal; colored voted in almost equally overwhelming percentages for the immediate. The white vote for gradual advancement was largest in the South, of course, amounting to 97 per cent, but it was 79 per cent in the North, and 80 per cent in the West.

12-10-45 *

When you consider that only one out of every 10 persons in the United States is Negro, this tremendous percentage of whites who think Negro advancement must be gradual is eloquent of the realities of the situation, no matter what certain pro-Negro leaders, white and black, would have the race believe. Without regard to right or wrong, it just isn't possible for so small a minority as the Negro represents in this country to force his ideas on so great a majority as the white people. The true statesmen of and for the race are those who accept this majority will for gradual advance and make fine use of it for the race.

68d-1945

Georgia

Baptist Students Are Told of 'Fellowship Farm' Operated By 2 Negro and 2 White Families

Courier Journal, Louisville, Kentucky

11-9-45

Dr. C. L. Jordon, Ex-Louisvillian, Lauds Project

By ALBERT BOITER.

An experiment on "a Christian principle which has been neglected for many years" was described to students at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary by Dr. Clarence L. Jordan, 33, a resident of Louisville for nine years.

Dr. Jordon outlined operation of a project he began on a 440-acre farm near Americus, Ga., three years ago as a "step toward the ideal New Testament church."

The two Negro and two white families who are co-operating in the project have formed themselves into a co-operation known as Koionia Farms—the name being the Greek word for "commune" or "fellowship."

All Resources Pooled.

"The four families live together on the principle of love as one large family," he explained. "None owns any private property, but all pool their resources into a common fund and expenditures are made on the basis of need."

Purpose of the undertaking is to demonstrate that the early Christian church was a practical ideal for social structure, he said. It is also designed to show that different races can "put into practice as well as pay lip service to the Christian principle that all men are brothers."

Cotton Isn't Grown.

Dr. Jordon, who was graduated in 1933 from the University of Georgia with a bachelor of science degree in agriculture, said the practical value of the project is to demonstrate advantages of scientific farming to underprivileged farmers near his "community" farm.

No cotton is grown on his farm. Peanuts, grain, watermelons and cover crops are grown and much of the land is devoted to raising of cattle and poultry.

"Our flock of 400 laying hens makes more money than 35 bales of cotton would bring," he declared. "In three years we have paid all but $2,000 of the $25,000 purchase price of the farm."

DR. CLARENCE L. JORDON

Dr. Jordon became interested in race-relations study while a student at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. He was connected for several years with the Baptist Fellowship Center, 1023 W. Madison.

After receiving his doctor of philosophy degree here in 1939 he served as superintendent of missions for the Long Run Baptist Association until November, 1942, when he went to his native Georgia to put the "fellowship farm" idea into practice.

Answering criticism that his idea resembled communism, Dr. Jordon declared that it was basically different from communism of the Russian type in that its underlying theme was love and not force.

It's In Embryonic Stage.

"Why should we let Marx and Lenin beat us Christians in demonstrating the practicality of community of goods?" he asked. "Christians have had the keys of the kingdom to world peace and prosperity for 2,000 years."

"A lot of what the Russians are accomplishing by force should have been done by Christians long ago," he added.

Dr. Jordon explained that his project was an independent undertaking, not affiliated with any religious organization, and was merely an experiment in the embryonic stages.

Determined to Experiment.

"It takes two or three centuries to know whether or not an experiment in religion is a success or failure," he said. 11-9-45

"Like Edison," he continued, "we may discover that this first attempt is merely one of the ways that won't work, but we are determined to experiment always toward the Christian ideal."

Dr. Jordon stopped for a visit here en route home from the Illinois Baptist Convention at Marion, Ill., where he had been a guest speaker.

Whites, Negroes Live Together On Ga. Farm

Memphis World

Memphis, Tenn.

440-Acre Koionia Farm Project Near Americus

11-16-45

AMERICUS, Ga.—(A N P)—Two white and two Negro farm families live peaceably together on the 440-acre Koionia farms near here as a Christian experiment that tabooes the south's race theories.

Determined to experiment with the ideal of Christianity, Dr. Clarence L. Jordan, a 33-year-old white Baptist clergyman, started the model farm near here three years ago. The four families have formed themselves into a co-operation, using the Greek word "Koionia," meaning "commune" or "fellowship."

Dr. Jordan, who received his B. A. in agriculture from the University of Georgia in 1933 and his Ph. D. in Louisville in 1939, said "the four families live together on the principle of love as one large family. None owns any private property, but all pool their resources into a common fund and expenditures are made on the basis of need." He answered criticism that his farm project resembled communion by explaining that it is basically different from communism of the Russian type in that its underlying theme was love and not force.

"KEY OF KINGDOM"

"Why should we let Marx and Lenin beat us Christians in demonstrating the practicality of community of goods?" he asked. "Christians have had the keys of the kingdom to world peace and prosperity for 2,000 years."

"At lot of what the Russians are accomplishing by force should have been done by Christians long ago," he said. He pointed out that it "takes two or three centuries to know whether or not an experiment in religion is a success or failure.

"Like Edison" he continued, "we may discover that this first attempt is merely one of the ways that won't work, but we are determined to experiment always toward the Christian ideal."

EMBRYONIC STAGE

Explaining that the experiment is in its embryonic stage independent and not affiliated with any religious organization, he revealed that no cotton is grown on the 440 acres. The families grew peanuts, grain, watermelons and cover crops. Much of the land is devoted to raising cattle and poultry.

"Our flock of 400 laying hens makes more money than 35 bales of cotton would bring" he declared. "In three years we have Purchase price of the farm."

Dr. Jordan became interested in race relations while a student at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary. For several years, he was connected with the Baptist Fellowship center in Louisville and served as superintendent of the missions for the Long Run Baptist association from 1939 until November, 1942.

Savannah, Ga., News
June 10, 1945

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

Charles H. Kelley of Lagrange, Veteran Teacher, Honored by Representative Citizens of Both Race Groups. Fourteen-Teacher School Named for Him. The Commonsense Leadership of B. A. Lancaster, a Native Georgia White Man, Demonstrates Worthwhile Realistic Racial Co-operation Needed in Georgia.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

Citizens of Lagrange, in Troup county, recently honored themselves by paying high tribute to Charles H. Kelley, the oldest city employe, in point of service, in that flourishing city. Over 100 citizens — white and black—met at the beautiful auditorium of the thoroughly modern brick school building and paid generous and deserving tribute to this veteran, pioneering teacher who has given his life for the youth of Georgia. His example of high moral courage, faithfulness and loyalty to the great job of teaching and inspiring the youth is unsurpassed. To live for forty-two years in one place and maintain the confidence, love and affection of thinking men and women is no little accomplishment. But to conduct himself on the job so as to challenge the increasing financial and moral support of his ideals and objectives represents the highest possible achievement in life. Charles Kelley's life is worthy of much praise and emulation.

The Influence of One Colored Man

Charles Kelley, a native of Gwinnett county, came fresh from Morehouse College, in 1903, to begin teaching in a two-room school. His life and the life of his unusually fine wife, through the years, so impressed the people that no movement for civic betterment and community improvement is ever attempted without the endorsement of this self-sacrificing, pioneering educational statesman. Today Lagrange has a total of 67 colored teachers in its system. There were 35 graduates in the senior high school class of 1945. Supt. B. A. Lancaster of the Lagrange School System in presenting the purse of over $300 to Principal Kelley and his wife said: "Charles Kelley is considered one of the best citizens in Lagrange. His contribution to the betterment of Lagrange has been outstanding. It is in appreciation of him and his work that the city authorities unanimously voted to name this school in his honor." Hatten Lovejoy, prominent attorney said, "Kelley has earned the title of 'Good Citizen.' This is as fine a title and tribute that could be paid a representative of any race." Mayor R. S. O'Neal and C. W. Coleman, president of the board of education, said, "We have met to honor a man who has done his job well. His life represents the principles of goodness, intelligence and courage which the best in education attempts to inculcate." The testimonial of the leaders of the two groups simply vocalized the feelings and heart throbs of men and women who have come to know this man as a guiding and stimulating influence in their lives. The children: Dr. Charles Kelley, Jr., a specialist in radiology at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C.; William Kelley, assistant with the Social Security Administration in New York city; Forrest Kelley in the armed forces; Juanita Kelley Graham; all attest to the character and attainment of this God fearing man and woman.

A Georgia White Man At Work

One concrete, practical, stimulating example is worth thousands of unproved and unworkable theories. B. A. Lancaster, a native Georgian, graduate of Mercer University, formerly superintendent of Vidalia's public schools in Toombs county has been largely responsible for this timely, common sense recognition of the contribution of colored people. Working with Charles Kelley, C. E. Warner, principal of the senior high school, and other colored and white leaders in Lagrange, he convinced his community that education should be made available for every human being. During his eight years in that city four grammar schools have been built —two for colored and two for white. The two colored schools cost approximately $100,000.

While at Vidalia Superintendent Lancaster led the movement that honored J. D. Dickerson who at that time had served Vidalia for 30 years, as the efficient head of the colored school system. Under Superintendent Lancaster's uncommon, forward looking leadership, the white people gave a public testimonial, and presented Dickerson with a gold medal as evidence of what sensible people think of a public servant who has given his life to the cause of a realistic and workable program of education and human understanding. The money for the purchase of this gold medal, which Dickerson proudly exhibits on his watch chain every day, came from voluntary contributions of leading white men and women, at the suggestion and personal solicitation of this progressive white Georgia leader. The educational authorities inspired by this same human approach of their own leader, were challenged and encouraged to forge ahead and build and equip for colored people one of the finest plants in the whole South. This high school, renamed in Dickerson's honor, now serving fourteen Middle Georgia counties, named Dickerson Training School by an appreciative community, could not and certainly would not have been built, without the far-visioned, sensible "getting together" of minds in the two race groups.

Superintendent Lancaster learned a great lesson in Vidalia. In stimulating this human understanding, appreciation and recognition of a great and good man's services to the community, he has provided a great understandable object lesson to every other community in Georgia and the South.

Education for all of the people of every community, is the best possible investment for any community. Charles H. Kelley and the forward-looking and generous acting, white and black people, of Lagrange point the way to a better day in Georgia and the Southland.

A Look Ahead

Invitations have come to me during the past six weeks to speak at a dozen different points in Georgia. Most of these engagements have been at graduating exercises of high schools. There is evidence everywhere of increasing interest in education. Negroes are determined to give their children a practical usable education. They seem to have come to the conclusion that education offers the only way out from many of their economic, civic and social handicaps. They realize that outside agencies may help, but in the last analysis the initial, basic and fundamental steps must be made by each local community, where the service is needed. In practically every community colored people are exhibiting their interest by school improvement and by making available scholarship aid for their children. At the small city of Jesup over $1,000 was given by parents and friends of the graduating class for advanced study. At Vidalia colored people reported $2,400 raised for the addition of a department of business and commerce. Everywhere principals, teachers and parents talk of plans for school expansion and improvement.

Another noticeable and commendable fact is the growing interest of white people, in the education and welfare of colored folk. White men and women are not only anxious, proud and willing guests, at colored school exercises, but they have learned to remain patiently until the programs end.

At one commencement exercise where crowds filled every niche and corner of the building and overflowed to the outside, a white man, who had not been able to gain entrance, met me at the door after the program for a handshake. He also insisted on presenting me a small memento as evidence of his appreciation of my speech. In talking later with the father of one of the graduates he said that this same man stood near him in the crowd outside of the window when I said: "It is not a question of color, but one of character, ability and common sense. If a man can educate himself to do some worthwhile and necessary public service better than anyone else, he will find a way to the top. Black people should make their color a badge of distinction and honor. We should prove to the world that the place we occupy is the best place in all the world. We should demonstrate, that black men and women are more courteous and can do the job, whatever it may be, more efficiently, than anyone else." The colored man said that the enthusiastic comment from this white man was, "He has lots of sense. There is no power on earth able to keep that man from going forward."

We are beginning to think and plan together in Georgia as sensible men and women should. Wishful thinking will do no good. Realistic sensible education and human understanding will help. We must begin the educational process ourselves. Education like charity must begin at home. Education of all of the people—black and white—is our biggest and most far-reaching opportunity. This is a job that cannot be put off!

Savannah, Ga., News
May 20, 1945

Negroes Succeed In Georgia

"A Tent for Every Girl." Help Equip the Camp for Colored Girl Scouts! "This Is a Worthwhile Service—A Real Investment," Says President Hubert.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

The first camp for Savannah colored Girl Scouts was held at Log Cabin Center in the summer of 1944. The camp leaders and state and regional executives were so impressed with the beauty of the location and the tremendous potentialities of the campsite that a movement for the establishment of a permanent camp and training center was immediately started. White and colored progressive leaders, working together, soon raised a total of approximately $5,000 from a generous interested public. People from Glynn, Bulloch, Toombs, Burke, Greene, Dooley, Hancock and Taliaferro, and other counties joined with Chatham in this forward looking move to provide the much needed opportunity for underprivileged future mothers and leaders of our state and nation.

The Camp a Reality

Early in February, of this year, on a beautiful 40-acre tract of rolling timbered land, the ground was broken for the central building. Here will be the central dining hall, gymnasium, general conference room, and executive offices. This building now nearing completion is being constructed of native pine logs and stone. The property is deeded to the Scout Association of Savannah, Inc. Plans call for camping for the 300 colored Girl Scouts this summer. But in order to put this camp in readiness for all-age groups of girls, the central building and at least two of the necessary additional centers for living quarters must be equipped. Wells must be provided for sufficient water, electric lights must be installed and a lake for swimming and boating made available. It is conservatively estimated that it will require $5,000 to complete the job.

Leaders At Work

At a recent meeting of interested leaders of both race groups an organization was perfected to raise the necessary money. Rev. L. L. Scott, pastor of Second Baptist Church, was selected to head the drive. May 20 to May 30 is the time. A generous response is expected. The young women of Georgia State College and Beach-Cuyler High Schools, Haven Home and Woodville are co-operating with the scouts and scout leaders towards the completion of the project. Every person in Savannah and Chatham county is expected to make a contribution. Thelma Perry, co-operating with her sister, Margaret Perry O'Brien, heads a group of young women who are promoting a floor show and a dance at Willcox Gymnasium, Georgia State College, on Wednesday evening, May 23, at 8 o'clock. It is expected that at least 1,000 people will generously assist these young women by serving as patrons for this scout benefit floor show and dance. Other affairs are being planned by the group. Sunday, May 27, will be known as Girl Scout Day in every church in Savannah.

Savannah Leading

When the Girl Scout Organization of Savannah, Inc., decided to build a camp for colored scouts, it initiated a leadership and accepted a responsibility, obligation and an opportunity that places Savannah out in front of every other city in Georgia and the South. It is understood and very generally agreed that as soon as this camp has been fully equipped, it will be made available to colored girls in all sections of the South. Negro Girl Scouts are being organized in rural and small town centers everywhere in the Southeast. The people want a future for their children. Scouting offers them an attractive and appealing opportunity. Troops have either already been organized or are in the process of organization in Brunswick, Vidalia, Waycross, Statesboro, Swainsboro, Waynesboro, Louisville, Augusta, Greensboro, Madison, Athens, Griffin, Atlanta, Columbus, Thomasville, Bainbridge, Milledgeville, Thomson, Sandersville, Sparta and LaGrange. The building of this camp for young women leadership training will be a great and an increasing stimulus to broaden and deepen the movement in the interest of Girl Scouting, and of colored womanhood everywhere. Many of the counties have already contributed to the purchase of the site and the construction of the first building at the camp. Many people in Savannah have already made generous contributions toward this most worthy cause. But all of us will want the job completed.

Donald Thomas, outstanding glazier, gave generously in the initial move towards the purchase of the land and the building now nearing completion. His additional check for $25 towards fully equipping this center for the girls of Savannah and the Southeast has just been received. This is evidence of the generous co-operation that the campers have reason to expect. It also indicated the unquestioned loyalty of the thinking people of our community towards this most necessary and far-reaching service.

GEORGIA GOVERNOR PROVES LIBERAL LABEL FALSE

The Chicago Defender Chicago, Illinois
11-3-45

ATLANTA, Ga.—There are liberals—and there are "liberals."

Georgia's Gov. Ellis Arnall apparently qualifies as one of the latter, in spite of recent efforts to build him up as the progressive white hope.

Arnall has taken steps to restore Georgia's Democratic white primary, in the wake of Federal Judge T. Hoyt Davis' ruling outlawing the primary mechanism for disenfranchising the state's Negro voters.

Losing no time in following up Judge Davis' decision which referred to the Negro's right to vote as a "right secured him by the Constitution and the laws of the United States," Arnall used some strong language of his own in urging the Muscogee County Democratic Committee to appeal the ruling.

Georgia's chief of state expressed the hope that the State Democratic Committee would continue to work in collaboration with the Muscogee committee in contesting the suit of the Rev. Primus E. King of Columbus, Ga.

Prevented from casting his vote in the July, 1944, primary, King brought charges against the Muscogee group in a case which served to outlaw Georgia's lily-white primary, and extend the ballot to thousands of colored citizens previously disenfranchised

6/d 1945

Interracial Meeting

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL
Cir. D. 125,851—S. 112,678
JUN 4 - 1945

As We See It---

The Clinic's Results

BY PROVIDING an opportunity for frank discussions of race problems as they affect Akronites, the interracial clinic held last week under the sponsorship of the Akron Ministerial association performed a distinct service to the community.

Broad generalities and glittering platitudes were pushed into the background as the men and women participating in the clinic talked over specific instances in which Negroes face discrimination.

At least, the difficulties are better understood than they were before.

At best, these discussions may lay the groundwork for cooperative effort that will reduce racial tensions during the period of social and economic readjustment that will follow the war.

* * *

The clinic recommended that the mayor appoint a permanent committee to study racial problems and promote improvements.

Such a body has been created in Cleveland and is a functioning part of the city government.

If experience in Cleveland and elsewhere shows that this is a more effective way of dealing with racial relations than the efforts of private groups, then Akron undoubtedly will want to create a committee for this purpose.

The recommendation deserves serious study not only by the mayor and city council but by the whole community.

DETROIT, MICH.
FREE PRESS
Cir. D. 322,637 — S. 301,788
JUN 2 - 1945

Good Home, Steady Job Called Key to Race Amity

A decent home to live in and a steady job were described as the key to interracial amity at the sessions Friday of the Interracial Workshop Conference in the Rackham Building.

The conference, called to present a picture of race relations and formulate plans for better understanding, was sponsored by the City of Detroit Interracial Committee.

Problems and how to cure them were presented by civic agencies and religious groups.

* * *

VACANCIES IN THE city have dropped to 1 per cent for whites and less than nothing for Negroes, said Edward D. Connor, executive director of the Citizens' Housing and Planning Council."

Malcolm W. Bingay, editorial director of the Free Press and chief speaker at the closing session warned that the "same seeds which fostered the hatred and race discrimination in the heart of the Nazi have taken root in America."

"As long as one American has the least bit of hatred in his heart for anyone, he is thinking under the Nazi principle," Bingay said.

Other aspects considered during the day-long conference attended by delegates of social and planning agencies, schools, civic and federal governments, labor and employer groups—were education, business and industry, religion, labor, community planning.

* * *

FOLLOWING RECONVERSION, some 55,000 Negroes will be unemployed in Detroit, William H. Leininger, chairman of the committee for economic development predicted.

"Some 200,000 blacks and whites will have to find jobs. No single panacea can be found, but one man at a time must be employed," he said.

He urged voluntary transfer of Negroes from automotive work to subsidiary fields such as service stations, garages, and food distribution.

Connor asserted more schools should be built, in line with recent suggestions by the Free Press, that 50 per cent more hospital beds are needed, and parks and recreational space should be doubled, and transportation facilities increased.

* * *

"WHERE THERE IS active democracy, which has its roots in such conferences as this," said Dr. Herbert Beecher Hudnut, Woodward Avenue Presbyterian Church, "there wil be no race riots, no scandals.

George L. P. Weaver, director of the CIO Committee to Abolish Racial Discrimination, counselled, "For God's sake, don't let the racial question become a political problem." He called for government action in construction of homes, schools and roads, and establishment of industrial councils.

DETROIT, MICH.
NEWS
Cir. D. 340,022 — S. 404,142
JUN 4 - 1945

Racial Amity Needs Aired

Conference Seeks Way to Eliminate Tension

Suggestions ranging from the in-service training of bus conductors to the reporting of fascist groups to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, were offered, Friday, as imperative first steps in the promotion of community harmony by persons attending the Inter-racial Workshop Conference, sponsored by the Detroit Inter-racial Committee, held at the Rackham Educational Memorial.

Leaders of nine discussion groups reported that their conferences had been "interesting but not productive." There was, however, a hopeful note, expressed by both white and non-white participants that progress is being made in forestalling racial conflicts arising from tensions attributed chiefly to economic insecurity.

It was predicted that this tension would increase with the curtailment of war contracts and as Negroes, last to be hired, were first to be laid off.

DISCRIMINATION FEARED

A secondary peak would be reached, it was thought, in the course of rehiring workers, following industrial reconversion, when discriminatory policies might manifest themselves.

It was the consensus of the conference that assured employment for Negroes now working in Detroit, better housing, more adequate community facilities — with particular emphasis on transportation — expanded recreational outlets and a generally tolerant attitude toward in-migrants of differing race, creed and color would go far toward preventing a repetition of the outbreak of 1943.

Such a clash, in miniature, did occur in one discussion group when Gloster Current, executive secretary of the Detroit branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accused the American Federation of Labor of barring Negro union members from the restaurant at the Labor Temple, 82 Montcalm street west.

RESTAURANT LEASED

P. V. McNamara, vice-president of the Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, replied that the restaurant was leased to a concessionaire and that it would not be possible to dictate the manner in which the enterprise should be operated at this time.

He promised that, eventually, the union would assume management and no discrimination would be permitted.

In the discussion group led by J. T. Sheafor, vice-president of the Michigan Bell Telephone Co., it was recommended that the City's interracial committee call into conference representatives of top management, to explain the essential nature of the problem as it affects business and industry.

William P. Lovett, executive secretary of the Detroit Citizens League, at the same session, declared that numerous industrial organizations had succeeded in promoting amicable race relations but that little publicity had been given to these essays.

ASKS STUDY COMMITTEE

He proposed that the City's interracial committee appoint a subcommittee to study such plans and their operation and disseminate the information for possible emulation.

The Rev. Joseph Q. Mayne, executive secretary of Detroit Round Table of Catholics, Jews and Protestants, thought the churches were not as active as they should be in fostering harmonious group living and proposed that all places of worship be thrown open to all persons regardless of color.

AKRON, O.
BEACON JOURNAL
Cir. D. 125,851—S. 112,678
JUN 2- 1945

FOR BETTER LIVING

Program Drawn Up By Interracial Clinic

Mayor Requested To Appoint Committee For Speeding Work

By DON R. KLEIN

AKRON TODAY was presented with a concrete program for better living among the city's many creeds, races and nationalities.

The city's first interracial clinic, meeting at the Y.W.C.A., presented the plan to Mayor Charles E. Slusser and requested him to appoint a permanent community committee to study the program and promote improvements.

Acting swiftly on recommendations of General Chairman Edward S. Babcox, who declared city council needed but little urging to put the matter through, the clinic of 300 Akronites Friday unanimously urged council to enact necessary legislation so the committee could begin work immediately.

* * *

MEANWHILE they approved formation of an implimentation committee of nine members to edit and study the clinic's summary report and assist any group appointed by Mayor Slusser. Jack T. Kidney, president of the Akron Association for Colored Community Work and trustee of the Family Service society, was elected chairman of the implementation body.

The meetings, sponsored by the Akron Ministerial association, were attended by clergymen, union leaders, school and public officials, government representatives, Negro leaders and social workers.

In a four-section report, the two-day clinic stressed a need for joint effort now, to avoid racial clashes and tensions that have followed every war.

* * *

"WE'VE LAID the groundwork here for concerted action to prevent the troubles that have dogged this country after every conflict," declared Dr. George E. Haynes, clinic director. "Akron is indeed an unusual city. You are far ahead here in the good will and good feeling so necessary for interracial understanding."

The program, as laid down by the summary committee under Rev. Thomas B. Barrett, includes:

1—Integration of private and public housing for both Negroes and whites; changing of home financing institution rules to permit Negroes greater opportunity to own their own homes; working against residential restrictions against certain races, creeds or groups; opposition to unhealthy sights for private or public housing; appointment of Negro members on public housing commissions.

2—Increased use of skilled Negro social service workers by the city and by social agencies; extension of all sports facilities to the entire community without restriction; establishment of interracial youth canteens.

3—Education in interracial attitudes in churches, synagogues and homes, to spread through schools and agencies for adult education; increased employment of Negroes as teachers by the board of education; development of teacher-training in interracial culture; removal of restrictions in hotels, restaurants and similar public places; increase in Negroes on staffs of city's medical institutions.

4—Study of seniority rights granted Negroes under existing union-management contracts, and check to see that such rights are respected by all management during cutbacks and reconversion; study by union and management toward removal of descriminatory practices in employment; action to urge passage of fair employment practices act by congress.

"We feel these issues are in no sense unimportant, optional or irrelevant to the time," the summary report concluded. "We would not have them construed as gestures of romantic good will.

"The matter to which we have given thought and the results of our deliberations are concerned with the unfinished business of the nation and the community—the real brotherhood of men whom God hath made of one blood to dwell on the face of the whole earth."

Memphis - World

INTERRACIAL ESSAY WINNERS Robert Holt, junior of A. and T. College Greensboro, N. C. and Ohrea Bagwell who received the Bachelor of Science degree Tusday, are shown above receiving the prizes in an interracial essay contest held by the Guilford county Interracial Commission. C. A Hines, chairman N. A. and T. college trustee board and chairman of the Interracial Commission is shown making the awards while Prof R. E. Martin head of the social science department of the college looks on. All the colleges of the county participated in the contest. Miss Bagwell wrote on "The Negro's Plea for Understanding." She won first prize and Holt the third. 6-15-45

AT YOUTH CLINIC ON CIVIC UNITY IN CHICAGO

Representatives of various races and religions of the Youth Clinic on Civic Unity at Roosevelt College Saturday are (from left, back row); Joyce McInerney, Catholic; Belle Samaheh, Negro; Robert Lewis and Reuben Huff, Negro, and (from left, front row); Beatriz Perez, Mexican-American; Michiko Yamamata, Japanese-American, and Adabelle Needel, Jewish. (Chicago Sun Photo)

St. Louis Argus Mo. 11-2-45

Chicago reorganizes strategy; drafts race relations charter

Los Angeles Tribune - Los Angeles, Calif.

CHICAGO — Believed to be the first of its kind, a "Chicago Charter of Race Relations" has been drafted by this city's Conference on Home Front Unity, to better race relations and give full opportunities to minorities, with an accent on the Negro. 11-26-45

The idealistic re-statement of purpose was boiled down from findings of 6 citizen committees, each headed by an expert in his field, and aims for the "development of a city where all children can walk without fear, where justice prevails, where all facilities of our community are open to all without restrictions." It will be used as a guide for action by the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations.

Among main points of the charter are: (1) employment, seeking jobs for all qualified workers without discrimination and expecting local government to do its part by employing increasing numbers of qualified personnel from minority groups, especially Negroes, and spreading them throughout its departments; (2) health and welfare, holding that all health facilities, such as hospitals and summer camps, should be open to all on basis of need for services, without segregation, and urging equal opportunities for all attending medical schools; (3) housing, banning restrictive covenants and calling for opening of new areas to take care of excess population in overcrowded sections and rebuilding of slum sections; (4) law and order, asking expansion of the city's police force and employment of more qualified representatives of minority groups, especially Negroes.

The conference which drafted the charter was headed by Edwin R. Embree, chairman of the Julius Rosenwald Fund and author of several books on the Negro.

Interracial Leaders To Address Meetings

Courier Journal Louisville Ky

Dr. C. Oscar Johnson, pastor of Third Baptist Church, St. Louis, and Dr. James L. Horace, Negro leader, Chicago, will address a public session of the Louisville area interracial Goodwill Conference at 7:45 p.m. today at Fourth Avenue Methodist Church. 7-9-45

Representing three races, Dr. Harvey Curtis Webster, Dr. T. S. Ledbetter, Negro, and Dr. Paul Hao, Chinese, will speak at a Youth Forum dinner at 6:30 at Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The Louisville Council of Church Women, race relations committee, will be in charge of the morning session at 10:30 a.m. at Fourth Avenue Methodist Church.

TO INTERRACIAL POST.—John Ragland, former Urban League official and recently racial consultant with the social protection division of the Federal Security Agency, who has just been appointed executive director of the South Central Association of Chicago, and organization of Negro and white business men formed to promote interracial harmony.—ANP Photo.

Report Is Made To Chicago Mayor

Atlanta Daily World

1-24-45

62.

CHICAGO — (ANP) — The three keys to better race relations here, according to a report last week by the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, are housing, schools and jobs. The report was issued through Edwin R. Embree, sub-committee chairman and president of the Julius Rosenwald fund.

The housing report condemned segregation and restriction of Negroes within the narrow confines of the so-called black belt and pointed out that "the bitterness of forced overcrowding is a prime factor in racial pressure" as well as urged that law enforcement agencies stop the spread of vandalism against Negro properties outside the black belt. Housing was characterized as "the most pressing problem in race relations in Chicago." 1-24-45

URGE MORE SEATS

Additional seats were urged for schools within Negro communities. "Our school system, too, has a chance to anticipate future problems," the report said. "More facilities are needed. More teachers are needed. New school districts are needed. At the same time, Chicago needs to start now to develop an effective program for inter-group understanding in the public schools.

A school building program, said to provide 4,000 additional school seats within Negro areas, has been launched by the board of education working in conjunction with the the mayor's committee. Certain abuses directed against Negro children have been corrected but what has been done is insufficient, the committee observed. Inadequate educational provisions for elementary training in Negro neighborhoods were described as long-standing cause for racial friction.

"Employment will be our number one problem after the war," the committee predicted. "The city should prepare to meet it as best it can in the breathing space between the present and demobilization." 1-24-45

CAN'T BE IGNORED

In defense of its recommendations in its first annual report, the committee said "there will be those who will cry, "Let those controversial issues alone." But they cannot be left alone Chicago must know that the cost of doing nothing about the basic factors in racial tensions is a great one. It is a cause of friction, possible conflict, and arrested growth of all elements in the city.

Negro Children Get Vacations In White Homes

St. Louis Argus

In a unique experiment in interracial relations, 15 Negro girls and boys from Chicago are spending two-week vacations in the homes of white families in small towns of downstate Illinois which have no Negro populations.

The project was originated last summer when families in Vermont invited children from Harlem to be their guests. It was sponsored by the committees on social education and action of the Presbyterian church. In the present project the national and Illinois Synod are cooperating with Grace church, Chicago's largest Negro Presbyterian church.

For two weeks white Presbyterian families will entertain the Negro children who are from 8 to 13 years old, in their homes. The children will study in community vacation Bible schools along with the whites of the neighborhood. 7-6-45

NEGROES SPEND VACATIONS WITH WHITES IN 'TEST'

Chicago Def.

Ashton, Ill., July 12 (AP)—Fifteen Negro children from Chicago's south side are vacationing with white residents of Ashton and nearby Franklin Grove, about 90 miles west of Chicago. 7-13-45

The Rev. Nevin E. Kendell, director of the project sponsored by the Illinois district of the Presbyterian church, said the 15 youngsters were the first of three groups of Negro children to spend two weeks, at no cost to themselves, with white farmers and townspeople. He called it an "adventure in brotherhood."

The children are being sent to towns which had no previous Negro residents, Kendall said, to test interracial relations.

Work of Chicago's interracial agency described

Los Angeles Tribune

CHICAGO—On one hand there is evidence of rising tension in Chicago's race relations, and on the other, there is greatly increased activity on the part of citizens in behalf of equal rights and opportunities for all races. This is reported in a recent article by Dorothea Kahn, writer for the Christian Science Monitor, who adds that many persons who were formerly content to express good will in resolutions are now hard at work on practical solutions. 7-9-45

Described in detail by Miss Kahn are 6 commissions of citizens, sponsored by the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations, who have been lined up for an attack upon problems in 6 specific fields of race relations — employment, housing, health and welfare, law and order, and recreation. After study this Summer, the commissions are to be ready to present specific recommendations to the Chicago Conference on Home Front Unity this Fall, intending to take immediate action on emergency issues. Los Angeles Cal.

The commissions grew from a series of meetings held by the Mayor's Committee this Spring. Under Edwin R. Embree (Thirteen Against the Odds, Brown America) as chairman, the delegates to these meetings agreed that the time had come for less talk and more action. Said Mr. Embree, defining the purposes of the groups, "These Commissions are not to engage in elaborate research nor to enunciate abstract ideals. It is not that we don't believe in research nor value ideals, but the purpose of these commissions is to recommend practical solutions to our problems." 7-9-45

While drafting a "Dumbarton Oaks for Chicago" (Mr. Embree's term), the commissions are also expected to work out immediate solutions to such controversies as the recent housing of Negro Wacs, serving at Gardiner General hospital, in a white neighborhood.

Chairmen and secretaries for these groups have been chosen for their experience in their respective fields. For instance, the chairman of the employment commission is Miss Sara Southall, assistant personnel director of International Harvester co., while the housing commission's head is James C. Downs, an architect. Also members of the groups are citizens representing many community organizations, the city council, the various city departments, and the Mayor's race relations committee. Being of semi-official character, the commissions are to hold public hearings in the course of their work and make recommendations to city departments. 7-9-45

There are those, Miss Kahn reports, who argue that not one, but two such organizations are needed —one an official committee, and the other a co-ordinating agency for the various independent groups, such as the Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Independent Voters League, and the Union for Democratic Action, who are at work in the city.

For this reason there is being launched now an Interim Strategy Committee, headed by Elmer Gertz, a lawyer, which works on "general strategy" and also on a plan to attack one specific problem, community recreation.

COMMENCEMENT DAY IN OAK PARK

White Grads Told Democracy Is Skin-Deep

Chicago Defender

Chicago Ill.

Blonde John Burnett Higgins sent his 750 classmates out into the Jim-Crow world this week with hot lead to end race-hate.

6-30-45

Higgins

"The racial problem is basically simple," Higgins told them. All his future classmates have to do is "forget to look at the skin and remember to look at the man.

"We can give the Negro equal opportunities educationally and economically," the 18-year-old honor student said in his commencement address at the Oak Park and River Forest Township high school.

"We can learn that human beings cannot be sorted by color like lifeless spools of thread," he told the 5,000 mothers and fathers attending the exercises of this exclusive suburb where Negroes are banned by restrictive covenants.

In a well-received speech which he called "Under the Skin," Higgins told his graduation class that Negroes "want to live their own lives—to be judged according to merit, not by the pigment of their skin."

The Marriage Question

Boldly taking up the "intermarriage" question, the young high school leaders stated that the "how-would-you-like-your - sister - to-marry-a-Negro" question was an "unfair extension of the argument."

"The Negroes don't want to marry us any more than we want to marry them," said Higgins who is vice-president of the Student Council and was elected by the faculty to make the student commencement speech.

6-30-45

"Freddy MacDonald, age five, has just finished his first day at kindergarten," said Higgins. "From his enthusiastic narration of the day's events, Freddy's mother gathered that he had found a particular chum among his classmates. Mrs. MacDonald's joy over his easy adjustment was replaced by concern when she recalled that there were several colored boys in Freddy's room. Apprehensive, she asked Freddy whether his playmate was white or colored. Freddy's reply was, Gee, mommy, I forgot to look.'"

"And why should he look?" asked Higgins.

Pointing out that psychologists had discovered that "Negro seventh graders of Virginia, given equal opportunities for schooling, excelled their white classmates in scholarship," he remarked that there was no "biological difference between the brains of blacks and whites."

Hits Dixie

"The evils of discrimination because of color have gained an appalling momentum in the last decade," he stated. "Here at home, we fight to subdue the Negro, to hang chains about his neck, while overseas, our soldiers, white as well as black, fight for you and me.

6-30-45

"In El Paso, Texas, four Negro soldiers, kept out of the railroad station dining room because they were black, were sent to the kitchen door where the chef was instructed to feed them. While they were eating, they saw two MP's march twenty German prisoners of war into the lunchroom to be served. So this is democracy." said Higgins.

In a short, concise summary of discrimination against Negroes within the army and in Dixie, the high school leader said that"it is no wonder that a colored girl in Columbus, Ohio, knowing similar tragedies, announced that suitable punishment for Hitler would be to paint him black' and bring him to America.

" We can look at the Negro as man, and in all fairness, realize that he too, was created in the very image of God," said Higgins.

" God created man, not races, and for that reason the solution to our racial problem is basically as simple as Freddy's forgetting to look at the skin, and remembering to look at the man," he stated.

Illinois

White Families Enjoy Kids As Vacation Guests

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

7-24-45

CHICAGO — (ANP) — White families in the towns of Franklin Grove and Ashton, nearby municipalities, agreed last week that the "Adventure in Brotherhood" which placed 15 Negro children in their homes for two-week vacations is a definite success.

Ashton and Franklin Grove are only the first Illinois towns without Negro population to be scenes of the brotherhood test. Five Negro children went to homes in Herman Sunday and four more followed on Thursday. More towns will be chosen.

BACKED BY CHURCHES

The vacation plan, a Presbyterian church project, is backed by Negro churches of the same denomination and is directed by the Rev Nevin E. Kendell, a local minister, for Illinois.

The hosts as well as their young guests were at first puzzled. The white parents were not sure of what they could do to entertain the kids. But the most puzzled were the the white youngsters. Many of them had never seen colored children before and there is no record of a Negro resident in Ashton nor Franklin Grove.

Most of the Negro children were puzzled by a small town with big houses and wide lawns, without street cars or buses. None of the young guests expressed homesickness, but 9-year-old Beatrice Owens said:

"It seems funny that there aren't any taxis or buses or street cars, I like taxis."

7-24-45

MANY WANT CHILDREN

The Rev. H. Carl Montanus, pastor of the Presbyterian churches in the two towns, reported that previously skeptical residents are now asking that some of the kids be sent to their homes.

"We are probably having the most pleasure out of it," remarked the head of one white family.

"Gee, I wishthis could go on all summer," explained one of the visiting boys.

His white playmate added: "Too bad they've got to leave Saturday—then the two are weeks up."

White Odd Fellows Launch Racial Tolerance Drive

Savannah Tribune

12-13-45

Chicago (ANP)—The nation's white Odd Fellows, representing approximately 2,000,000 members, launched their drive to combat racial hatred here last week during a meeting in the west side hall of Golden Harmony Lodge No. 917.

Dr. Preston Bradley, principal speaker, encouraged the group but warned them about local and organized hate groups.

"There are more organized groups of hatred here right now people to tolerance. The way that

Dr. Bradley, pastor of the People's group, h

The nation's 2,000,000 Odd Fellows are expected to push the all tolerance movement in the country. A meeting com- of all Odd lodges in Cook County will held on Dec. 2, Ben Vollen, chairman, a nced.

12-13-45

"This cannot be cured by law," he pointed out. "You cannot force

Urban League Racial Plan Accepted by Gary Council

APRO-AMERICAN
Balto, Md.

GARY, Ind.—A report including 25 recommendations by the National Urban League's Community Relations Project staff on how to help adjust the city's race problems, was recently accepted by the Gary Council of Social Agencies. 7-7-45

In addition, the 45-man council voted to establish an Urban League in Gary and recommended the setting up of a Community Chest agency to handle the problems attending affiliation and to take care of family welfare needs.

Twelve leading national agencies co-operated with the Urban League in its study of employment, housing, health, education, recreation, interracial co-operation and planning in community welfare and race relations.

The initial survey of the city, whose colored population is listed as 18.3% of its 111,719 total, was made by Dr. Warren Banner, director of the Community Research Projects department, and J. Harvey Kerns, assistant project director.

Specialists working in Gary were Seaton W. Manning, employment; Ewell L. Newman, social case work; Edward F. Boyd, housing; Dr. Paul B. Cornely, health, and Mrs. Ethel R. Clark, social group work and recreation.

Credit for the idea of the survey was given by Reuben E. Olson, council chairman, to Theodore Tatum, principal of Roosevelt High School.

4 Other Cities Covered

Gary is one of five cities covered by the Community Relations Project, made possible by a General Education Board grant. The others are New London, Conn.; Dayton, Ohio; Houston, Tex., and Oklahoma City.

Of the 25 recommendations made in the report, 3 covered employment; 5, housing; 4, health; 3, education; 4, recreation and group work, and 6 concerned the city's responsibility in settling its race relations problems.

Among the recommendations made were: 7-14-45

Conferences with industrial leaders, public and private, to break down discrimination in the hiring and upgrading of colored workers;

Would Improve Housing

Elimination of labor union bias;

Securing of Federal funds and private capital to provide homes for colored persons in new areas and within their salary ranges;

Granting of opportunities to colored physicians to serve in the city hospitals;

Elimination of out-of-district trnsfer practices by the schools;

Setting up of adequate recreation facilities;

Clearing House Urged

Establishment of a "clearing house on special social and civic problems which concern the community," and

Intensification of the city's race relations efforts.

Lessons In Tolerance And Democracy

By A. BROWN RANSDELL.

The Courier-Journal Indianapolis Bureau.

Courier-Journal East Chicago, Ind.

HERE in the heart of the highly industrial Calumet district of Lake County, Indiana, the threat of class strife and racial intolerance as a postwar tragedy is very real. The concentration of industry—steel mills and oil refineries—in a relatively small area is probably the highest in the country. The development of this heavy industry has given Lake County a population representing a wide diversity of racial and national origins. Politically the rest of Indiana likes to refer to Lake County as "the State of Lake." It sometimes has been called also "the Little Balkans." 12-18-45

The Hammond Times, one of the several excellent newspapers published in Lake County, not only is aware of the situation but, while leaders in many parts of the country lament the dangers of racial, religious and class intolerance, is attempting to do something. Louisville, Ky.

Full Text Is Being Published

The men who direct The Times believe that one way to control the evil is through education and a free exchange of ideas, the development of better understanding between various groups together with an actual knowledge of the horrors that intolerance and persecution of minority groups can bring.

With this thought in mind they are applying sound journalistic practices in what they believe is a preventive program. The Times is publishing serially the full text of the Allied indictment of the Nazi High Command. It will require probably a full month to complete publication. Each installment is published on page one of The Times and given prominent feature display.

The Times is backing this warning up by bolstering education, especially education in the fundamentals and functioning of government under democratic processes.

Education In Government

When the State Government service clinic was held here recently bringing Gov. Ralph Gates and 15 State department heads for a meeting with local groups and individuals, more than 500 teachers and students from the junior and senior high schools in Lake County came to the meeting.

The Times and the 27 school superintendents in the county co-operated to make this possible. The teachers reported on the work of the State departments to fellow faculty members of their schools and the students reported to the student body.

But the Times did not stop merely with co-operation with the schools. The paper assigned a staff member to cover each of the meetings held by the 15 heads of departments of the State Government. These reports were published in the newspaper. Then they were reprinted in a tabloid edition of the Times. Copies of this tabloid were distributed to the schools for their use and to other interested groups in the county.

White Woman Poses As Colored

Atlanta Daily World 11-5-45

CHICAGO—(ANP)— When a colored person passes for white that's not news [illegible] white person passes [illegible] that's something [illegible] 11-5-45

This unusual incident is described in the New Vistas Magazine for December. A white woman, traveling in the south, found it to her advantage to ride in a jim-crow car and pretended to be colored. Her experiences with the colored passengers and white conductors are both revealing and amusing.

68d-1945

Negro Exhibit at Younkers Store

Iowa Bystander

Des Moines, Iowa

"The Negro in American Life," displayed in pictures take up three of the large windows of the Younker Brothers store, downtown Des Moines will be on exhibit until Feb. 17, according to Mrs. Lillian Edmunds, of the Negro Community Centers Board, which brought the traveling exhibit to Des Moines.

The exhibit is the property of The Council Against Intolerance in America.

Pictures show Negroes in the wars of America, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish American War and World War I and II.

The influence of Negro art, painting and sculpture is shown in the pictures of the designs. Famous Negro educators and writers include Benjamin Banneker, Fred Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Richard Wright.

Pictures of Negro authors included Roi Ottley, Langston Hughes, Paul R. Williams. In the entertainment field are photos of Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Lena Horne, Katherine Dunham.

One special placard is devoted to highlights of the life of the late Dr. George Washington Carver, world scientist.

Included in the pictures is a scene from the bridge in Washington, D. C., which was built by the Alexander-Repass Construction company.

Kentucky's Example In Race Relations

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. 12-9-45

An Editorial from the Indianapolis News.

A STRIKING example of the liberal trend south of the Mason-Dixon line is the report just presented by the Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs to Gov. Simeon S. Willis of the Bluegrass State. This report, termed by Paul Hughes of The Louisville Courier-Journal, "the most far-reaching, most revolutionary and yet most obvious recommendations for improvement of race relations that ever have come out of the South," is the work of a twelve-member commission, made up of an equal number of appointees of each race, that spent fourteen months studying the economic, educational, housing and health needs of Kentucky Negroes.

Viewed in the light of the traditional race thinking of the South, the report is indeed revolutionary. It suggests legislation to replace the Jim Crow law, to permit attendance of Negroes at professional schools and in post-graduate courses, to end differentials in teachers' salaries due to race, to grant increased funds for Negro educational institutions, to improve health facilities and training for Negroes and to require nondiscrimination of State Government contracts and other public projects. The report also proposes that the commission, which was created by an executive order of Governor Willis, be made a permanent state body with an appropriation of not less than $7,500 a year for continuing study of Negro needs. 12-9-45

The keynote of the program is one of helping the Negro to help himself, recognizing that "equal opportunities for every citizen in every section of the state and of every race and creed is an essential public policy."

This, be it remembered, is a program developed by citizens of a Southern State—not a policy forced upon them by meddlesome do-gooders or by federal decree. It is a realistic approach to the problem of race relations, viewing the Negro citizen as a potential asset and not as a troublesome ward. Such a program, certainly, is both the fruit and a symbol of a new day in the South.

A Forward-Looking Report On the Negro In Kentucky

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky. 12-6-45

AT FIRST glance, it might be supposed that a strident controversy is bound to follow the report of the commission appointed by Governor WILLIS for study of Negro affairs in Kentucky, now that the Legislative Council has received its recommendations of changes in laws, customs and attitude which touch on the welfare and condition of the 7.5 per cent of the State's citizens who are colored. This would be, at least, the conventional assumption, on the idea that taboos have long discouraged in States of the Southern tradition any public discussion of the race problem and certainly of proposals to change a status quo. 12-6-45

However, not only is the taboo fading, as definitions of democracy become clearer, but the report itself is revealed on closer study to be a natural development and expansion of programs that long ago were endorsed by most responsible Kentuckians.

First and last, the recommendations are directed toward equality of opportunity, toward the application of standards of public service which most people agree should be common for all dwellers in a democracy. The report is a reminder that discrimination of many kinds yet exists, in spite of progress toward their removal—discrimination in facilities and opportunities for education, in housing and public recreation and above all in the field of employment.

Dignity of existence, the chance for improvement and for enjoyment of the right of aspiration without limit, economic security and also security against being demeaned as individuals and Americans—these are the goals to which the Kentucky report points, and it is hard to see how anyone may dispute their desirability. If there is any argument, it doubtless will play about the question of what now is practical and possible of accomplishment through legislation. The likelihood that many people will find this question to be a large one as to many facets of the report does not seem to us to diminish its value as forward-looking and courageous. In its way, it speaks for a new day and a new progressiveness in the area south of the Ohio River.

Letters To The Editor

Communications must carry writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. Letters should be held to not more than 200 words. They are subject to condensation.

Washington D.C.
Arlington Americans

I should like to extend my congratulations to the Arlington Civic Federation for its action in voting down the proposal to restrict its membership to the "Caucasian" race. Washington Post

Although I happen to be of a race and a religion which have rarely known discrimination, I have been seriously concerned over recent incidents tending to foster interracial difficulties.

An individual who is snubbed, made to feel "outside" of everything, frequently turns to offensive, antisocial acts in order to salve his pride; the same is true of a nation or a race. If Americans of various races cannot work and meet together, what hope is there for the varied peoples of the world? The action of the Arlington Civic Federation is a step in the right direction.

MARY KINGSLEY.

Alexandria, Dec. 7.

Race Relations Better Here, Group Reports

Detroit Free Press

Tolerance and Self Control Noted in Report of Committee

Detroit Times

The prospect of interracial violence in Detroit this summer is less than it has been in the last two years, according to a preliminary report of the Detroit Interracial Committee.

The report, for the quarter ended June 30, states that there are many evidences that relations between the racial groups are "somewhat better than they have been in the early summer during the previous two years."

"There has been a marked downward trend in incidents since early spring," the report goes on.

7-22-46

"THIS DOWNWARD trend is in reverse of the usual seasonal uptrend which occurs during the hot summer months."

"We do not wish to paint too bright or rosy a picture regarding race relations in this community," the report continues.

7-22-46

"Housing conditions are as tight, or nearly as tight, as they ever were, particularly for the Negro people . . . Congestion on the transportation lines continues to be as great as before . . . Another cause of friction is the current meat shortage.

"There were predictions that with the coming of cutbacks and resulting layoffs, there would be an increase of feeling between racial groups over competition for jobs. There is nothing to indicate yet that that is happening."

The report also emphasizes the importance of "substituting facts for rumors and conjecture." Among the wild rumors current in the community, which the report states are utterly without foundation are:

1—The Negro population of Detroit exceeds a half million and that Negroes are continuing to migrate into the area at the rate of 50,000 to 100,000 a year.

2—The white population is rapidly fleeing the city because of the influx of Negroes.

3—Negroes are being fired from their jobs in great numbers, including those employed by the City of Detroit.

4—The constant rumors that a riot is being deliberately planned for a given time.

To counteract these false rumors and to improve relations, the committee has set up an extensive organization file.

* * *

IT INCLUDES 750 organizations which have memberships numbering in the hundreds of thousands.

While the committee feels there is less reason to fear an impending outbreak of racial violence, most of the factors which produce racial conflict still are present and there "are no grounds for complacency."

HEROISM IN DETROIT

DETROIT, the city where there was bloody rioting and manhandling of Negroes by white hoodlums, crowned a new hero recently in the person of a 16-year-old Negro boy, Maurice Wash, as result of his rescuing six women from death or possible serious injuries when an explosion and fire razed the plant of the Export Box and Sealer Co., taking a toll of thirteen lives and injuring 52 others many of whom are not expected to live.

Detroit, the city where Negroes were shot and beaten by white hoodlums, has crowned a new hero because a youth out for a bicycle ride had love in his heart, not hate and malice. He loved life and loving life he helped others to safety so that they, too, could live and love living.

N. Y. Age N.Y., N.Y.

Witnesses were astonished at the rapidity with which the youngster jumped into action when the explosion rocked the neighborhood while he was riding past the factory. Modestly talking of his heroic deed in the hospital where he received treatment for a possible fractured shoulder blade, young Wash said:

"I was startled. I heard screams and saw flames. I ran across the street and pushed open a door and helped out a woman who was trying to find the exit. I could see the woman groping through a pall of black smoke inside. It was hard to hear because of the roar of the flames and the screams, but I shouted to her and she turned toward me. I grabbed her and led her out, and then I went back." 9-1-45

Yes, he went back into that roaring inferno five more times, and the last time he found the doorway jammed by panic-stricken workers who had dashed through the flames from the upper floor and had found the exit. Wash grabbed at a woman and pulled her out, effectively breaking the jam. He probably would have rescued more if he had not narrowly missed death himself. A woman jumped from the second floor of the building and landed squarely across his shoulders. Her fall thus broken, the woman suffered only minor injuries, but young Walsh was taken to the hospital with a possible fractured shoulder blade. 9-1-45

Detroit has crowned Maurice Wash, 16-year-old Negro boy as its hero.

White coeds want dates with Negro students

Los Angeles Eagle Los angeles, Calif.

DETROIT — Coeds at Wayne university here want Negro students to date them and mix with them at lunch and in classes, they declared last week on a race relations panel at the university.

Negroes don't utilize opportunities for equality they have been given, the coeds agreed. One, whose name was not given, said:

"We're always talking about the races getting together, but when we get to the dances and go out for lunch, the kids, especially the boys, from whom the invitations should come, seem too scared to ask their white friends to go with them, and it is the same the other way around." 11-19-45

Dr. Melvin Tumin, member of the faculty, cautioned that: "Colored students must get out of the habit of always coming into classes and sitting with only the friends among their own race and congregating on the back seats of the class rooms."

ANN ARBOR MICH. TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 21, 1945

★ Step by Step

Ann Arbor voters last week asserted their confidence in minority group representation in public affairs when it elected Douglas Williams, executive secretary of Dunbar Civic Center, to membership on the Board of Education. For the first time in the history of the city, a Negro now sits on the council with other prominent citizens and with the administrators of the schools to assist in the direction of the school system. The experience of this association should be a wholesome one for the city, for by such action as this we can build a basic respect for a race against which prejudice has been engendered through traditional ignorance.

The Ann Arbor Ministerial Association several years ago took similar action by electing as chairman of the association a colored minister. The group which elected him was professionally sensitive to the ethical and moral issues involved in race discrimination, and, though the group was small, the step it took made it easier for the decision the community made last week in the school board election. For a good portion of the community discovered that, aside from the daring test of prejudice, the colored minister was not only a competent chairman but a fine, constructive personality with whom association was a happy occasion. The accumulation of such experiences will give the community opportunity to become accustomed to association the benefits from which will sap prejudices of their rationalizing hold.

Well-meaning citizens may discuss, educate one another, join in organizations, make surveys, and express customary amazement, bewilderment, and indignation at the discriminations against Negroes in the community without making much progress. But when they join in action that publicly recognizes the Negro as competent to serve on the governing boards of our institutions, they have achieved something. Now, having found we can act upon our beliefs, we might venture farther to remove one by one the discriminating laws and customs by demonstrating them to be as senseless as was the custom to ignore the Negro for membership on our public boards.

The problems awaiting action are many. One that is pressing is Negro housing. The tendency to have sub-division covenants excluding negroes has not abated. The Negro has been forced to pay higher rent for a place to live and a higher price for a home. Despite the fact that the Negro is by and large in the lower income group, the prejudices of the community impose even a greater burden upon him by first excluding him from certain sections of the community and by charging him more for the fact that he is a Negro. The cost of construction is now beyond the reach of most low income groups and the prospects for reduction of cost soon are not good. If we could come to act upon the conclusion that the Negro may live anywhere in the community he can afford, we would take a long step to abolishing discrimination and toward establishing understanding. There are, as a matter of fact, many sections of this community in which the Negro is known as a good neighbor. But the discriminatory rules in the subdivisions are undemocratic and should, in time, be made unlawful.

Likewise the custom of discriminating against Negroes in public eating places calls for action. Although a state law makes such discrimination unlawful, it is circumvented by various practices. These practices should not be condoned by whites. Restaurant owners and managers who feel called upon to ignore Negro customers for the "benefit" of their white patrons should be informed by white patrons at every opportunity that such a policy is not only illegal but that it is objectionable.

We hear reports too often to be comfortable that Negroes are discriminated against by the Y. M. C. A. and by the Salvation Army. These agencies are members of the Community Fund, and the various subscribing citizens to the Community Fund might properly inquire whether such charges are true. If they are false, as we hope they are, the organizations can declare publicly their policy in regard to Negro membership and services to Negroes. If they are true, the community should hold them to account. Action, not words or protests, are needed.

We have made a good start. Discussion and protest are not to be discounted, but experiencing understanding through association has a surer way of dissolvig prejudice than mere "talk". Further venture into action will make democratic pronouncements even more meaningful to those who make them.

"There are no swear words in the Welch language."—Modern Educator.
—no? But there is Welch!

Union, 99th Pilots Sponsor Award for Racial Good Will

AFro-American 2-17-45 Md.

DETROIT—Establishment of a fund to provide for an annual award to the person or persons contributing the most toward interracial good will was announced Saturday by Truman K. Gibson, Jr., civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and Shelton Tappes, recording secretary of Ford Local No. 600, UAW-CIO.

The nucleus of the fund, $1,000, was contributed by the Ford local. The International UAW and CIO boards will be asked to supplement it. The award is to be given in honor of the 99th Fighter Squadron, now a part of the 332d Fighter Group in Italy, the $1000 having been originally a gift of Local 600 to the Ninety-ninth.

The flyers, however, through Major George S. Roberts, former commander of the Ninety-ninth and now deputy commander of the 332nd Fighter Squadron, urged that the money be used to provide an annual award for interracial goodwill.

Under the proposed plan, the award, to be administered by a board of three administrators, would be given annually to person or persons who, in the judgment of the administrators, "contributed most toward racial goodwill and understanding."

2 Administrators Named

The flyers selected Mr. Gibson to represent them as one of three administrators to handle the fund, with Major Gen. John K. Cannon, commanding general, of the 12th Air Force, as alternate, while Mr. Tappes will represent Local 600. The two administrators are to name a third.

The original gift of the $1000 to the Ninety-ninth Squadron was part of Local 600' program for boosting the moral of members of the armed forces: Other contributions included:

Furnishing a chapel at the Romulus Air Base, furnishing the foyer of the recreation center at Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, and the purchase of drapes and rugs for the day room of the Naval Training School in Dearborn.

Leadership for Racial Tolerance Is Applauded

Detroit Free Press 7-1-45

TO THE EDITOR: Despite the race riot of some time ago, it seems that, after all, Detroit is destined to pave the way for better racial relations, understanding and goodwill as two most powerful influences for good—the press and the pulpit—have taken the lead.

First it was the Free Press through its splendid editorials.

Malcolm W. Bingay's "Good Morning" column has been very outspoken, unusually broad and extremely liberal in its attitude towards racial tolerence and good fellowship between racial groups of this community.

7-1-45

AND NOW AT LAST the church has seen its duty and has expressed a willingness to try to exemplify the sort of religion it has long taught by precept.

According to recent announcement interracial Vespers are soon to be held in one of the big churches under the leadership of Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh with both colored and white ministers participating.

Memberships will be offered to just people. It is to be hoped that churches in other communities will follow suit and other editors emulate the Free Press.

ROBERT A. CRUMP

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. HERALD
Cir. D. 42,708—S. 39,409
AUG 13 1945

Race Talked at Conference

'Color Blindness' Is Held Need by Goodwill Speakers

What we need is color blindness!

That was the opinion expressed at a race relations discussion after a labor man commented, "If I were blind and working at a factory and a Negro was working next to me and he was blind, I wouldn't know that he was colored and he wouldn't know I was white."

✦ ✦ ✦

THE DISCUSSION took place during the Saturday evening session of the Goodwill conference held under the auspices of the Michigan Council of Churches at Bostwick lake Friday through Sunday.

A Study in Black and White, a dramatic recording written by Wallace Garneau of Western Michigan State College of Education, Kalamazoo and dramatized by Negroes and white persons, was played as an introduction to the discussion on race.

A personnel worker declared he didn't remember hearing any sermon about "loving the black man," and asked "Why can't we begin from the pulpit?"

✦ ✦ ✦

A MINISTER countered that he was very familiar with speaking on the subject from his pulpit. A Grand Rapids minister told of the observance of race relations Sunday in Grand Rapids and of the custom of pulpit exchange with Negro preachers.

"The race situation could be changed," he said. "Children aren't race conscious. They get it from adults. It isn't a natural problem."

A feeling of superiority, fear of intermingling and intermarriage, social and economic pressure and fear of jobs going to racial minorities for lower wages, were cited by the conference delegates as reasons, or excuses, for race prejudice.

✦ ✦ ✦

"I UNDERSTAND colored people prefer to have their own churches. Is that true?" was asked.

A Negro minister answered: "Colored people don't prefer them. Colored churches have grown out of the antagonism against the colored people in white churches."

It was suggested that delegates and their organizations be alert to activity in behalf of better racial relations and express their support either in writing or orally. Promotion of discussion groups on race problems was also recommended.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE IMPORTANCE of youth learning about problems of the community and being given responsibility in helping manage his schools and churches, was emphasized in the education for youth discussion Sunday morning along with the lack of good teaching and vocational training in many rural schools.

At the adult education discussion Sunday afternoon it was decided that the Goodwill conference chairman, the Rev. William H. Sill, appoint a committee of three to draw up a resolution that the Kent County council of churches public affairs committee promote further local Goodwill conferences during the year.

✦ ✦ ✦

DR. OTTO YNTEMA, of the Central Michigan College of Education, was discussion leader of all discussion sessions Friday through Sunday. Approximately 60 delegates, a fourth of whom represented churches or church organizations, attended.

The next largest groups of delegates represented business and industrial management, and libraries. Other groups represented, in order of number of delegates, were education, farm, YWCA, National Association for the Promotion of Colored People, Parent-Teacher associations, home makers, labor, social workers, youth, League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Veterans Counseling center, and Fellowship of Reconciliation.

White Coeds Want Dates with Negroes

The Call Kansas City Missouri 11-30-45

DETROIT.— White co-eds at Wayne university here want Negro students to date them and mix with them at lunch and in classes, they declared last week on a race relations panel at the university.

The co-eds agreed that Negroes don't utilize opportunities for equality they have been given. One, whose name was not given, said that though there was much talk on the campus about the races getting together, when they get to the dances and go out for lunch, the Negro students, especially the boys, "seemed too scared to ask their white friends to go with them, and it is the same the other way around."

Dr. Melvin Tumin, member of the faculty, cautioned that, "Colored students must get out of the habit of always coming into classes and sitting with only the friends among their own race and congregating on the back seats of the class rooms."

68d-1945

New Jersey

MY DAY

Courier-Journal
Newark freedom rally, backed by civic group, is democracy in action
10-4-45

By Eleanor Roosevelt

NEW YORK—Monday night I went to Newark, N. J., for a freedom rally held under the auspices of the Federation of Negro College Students and other civic groups of the city. The Mayor was there and the auditorium was crowded, and I was glad to see that it really was a joint meeting of many people of different national origins and of varied religions. After the Mayor's greeting, Dr. Channing Tobias spoke, and both young and old seemed to feel the significance at the present moment of a meeting to emphasize the unity of the American people. Louisville Ky.

I think Mayor La Guardia was right to be horrified when he heard of the rumored high school riots here, and of the actual ones in Chicago and in Gary, Ind. It seems to me, however, that while on the surface we can blame certain organizations and leaders who may have been impressing on these young minds the differences among people rather than their likenesses, we elders cannot escape from the main responsibility. Parents at home must know when their children are rioting, or developing the ideas which lead to riots. If they do not know, it shows a lack of family communication and mutual interest which is sad indeed.

10-4-45

I HAVE LONG BEEN one of those who likes to feel that many of the most difficult problems which we face will find no solutions as long as we, of the older generation, are making the decisions. I have lately come to think, however, that in this atomic age we are not going to be able to sit back comfortably and look to the future generations to solve the problems of the world. An atomic bomb moves so fast that, unless we remove any reason for its destructive use, there may be no future generations!

It would be comfortable to accept the pessimism of a Henry Adams who, enjoying pessimism, acknowledged that he and his contemporaries had failed, yet hoped future generations would do better. But we are in the sad situation of being forced to act ourselves or run the risk of having no future in the civilization which we and our forefathers have built.

WHEN ONE READS the accounts of the peace conference in Europe, one cannot help feeling that our individual conviction about the necessity for peace, and the need for having confidence override suspicion, has not been strong enough to impress itself very greatly on the minds of our representatives or the representatives of Britain and Russia. One can talk about leaving things to the Big Three, but in the long run the world cannot be run only by the men at the top. They must reflect the feeling and direction given them by the individual citizens of their nations. That can be done better in a democracy than in any other form of government, I believe, if the citizens accept their responsibilities; but it can be done anywhere, by any people who are determined to be heard by their leaders.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS
Circ. D. 203,861
OCT 6 - 1945

Sportsmanship

To the Editor:

Sir—The News's editorial regarding the football game last Sunday was very splendid, but I think it omitted one of the most noteworthy and commendable features of the contest. The players exhibited a fine example of what we are pleased to call democracy and as usual it took sports to make this demonstration. Three Negroes played in the major part of the game—with one of them, Jackson, as the star of the Fort Lee team—and no atomic bomb exploded; this despite the fact that many of the players on both sides were Southerners.

If so-called Christians and hypocritical exponents of democracy would follow this example in a larger measure, we would soon have an "American way of life" that would destroy prejudices and racial antagonisms.

W. G. ALEXANDER, M. D.
Orange.

NEWARK, N. J.
NEWS
Circ. D. 203,861
SEP 25 1945

Author to Lecture Here

Plans to present Richard Wright, author of "Black Boy," in a public lecture in Newark the latter part of next month were discussed last night by the New Jersey Urban League Guild. His topic will be "The American Negro Discovers Himself." Date and place of the lecture will be announced later.

L. Hamilton Garner, president of New Jersey Urban League, spoke briefly. Harold Lett, retiring executive secretary, also spoke. He was named adviser to the guild.

Mrs. Leonard Savoy of Montclair, president of the guild, presided at the meeting at Urban League headquarters, 58 West Market street. Trustees of the guild, which was formed last Spring, are Mrs. Garner, Mrs. Lucy K. Milburn, Newark; Mrs. Joseph Lebrecht, Maplewood; Mrs. Leslie Kohn, Montclair, and Mrs. Savoy.

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
SEP 28 1945

Negro Award For Mrs. FDR

The American Federation of Negro College Students, with headquarters in Newark, announced today that it would present its award for meritorious service to American democracy to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

The presentation will be made Monday evening at a freedom rally in the South Side High School in Newark. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Dr. Channing Tobias, national YMCA Council secretary, will speak.

68d-1945

New York

Sydenham Hospital Proves No. 1 Interracial Example

The Afro American
Baltimore, Maryland

Many Cities Studying Smooth-Working Operations; May Duplicate Program

11-3-45

By RALPH MATTHEWS

NEW YORK — The directors of Washington's snooty Sibley Hospital which became infamous when a colored mother was forced to give birth on the sidewalk in the snow, could take a lesson in tolerance at Harlem's inter-racial Sydenham Hospital.

Sydenham, under the direction of David M. Dorin, has been so successful as a proving ground for race relations that its program is being studied by hospital authorities of a number of cities toward the end of instituting similar systems into one or more of their own establishments.

Among the cities which have sent delegations to study the experiment are Baltimore, Los Angeles, Paterson, N.J., and Durham, N.C.

Sydenham lays claims to many firsts in racial advancement. Mr. Dorin has named the first housekeeper of a metropolitan institution in Mrs. Laura Taylor; Adelia Halsey is the first dietitian; Frank Adair is the first secretary and Donald Douglass, the first admitting officer.

Mrs. Gene Murray Smith, daughter of F. Morris Murray of the Washington Tribune, was appointed two weeks ago as executive secretary to Mr. Dorin.

The hospital has 260 beds with 285 employees fairly evenly divided between the races. The interracial pattern begins at the very top with six colored trustees on the board and is followed throughout the institution down to the most menial of tasks in the various branches of the service.

Nurses Live Together

Colored and white nurses live and eat together without the slightest friction. Mixed groups of department heads hold meetings in perfect harmony.

A definite plan was devised, at the suggestion of the colored citizens of Harlem themselves, to prevent the institution from being slowly converted into a jim-crow hospital. Where it had been anticipated that the whites would drift away as more and more colored officials, internes and nurses were added the results have been just the opposite.

There has been an 85 per cent increase in services to whites in the emergency and public wards since the reconversion took place.

"There is one thing to keep in mind," Mr. Dorin pointed out, "and that is that Sydenham is dedicated to curing the sick first and solving the race problem second.

"Therefore, the perfection of the new experiment is not consciously pushed to the detriment of any patient's health where definite mental attitudes against intermingling on the part of either race exist.

Hats Off!

PM - New York, N.Y.

PM takes off its hat today to Algernon D. Black and the Society for Ethical Culture, of which he is executive leader—to Black for his hard work as co-chairman since 1941 of the City-Wide Citizens Committee on Harlem, an interracial action group which has fought consistently for better relations among all groups; to the Society for sponsoring the broadcast Ethical Issues in the News, *on which Black has spoken Thursday evenings for four years. His broadcasts have been outstanding for their courageous anti-fascist and pro-democratic interpretation of domestic and foreign issues.* 11-8-45

Carnegie Corporation

25h-1945

NEW YORK, N. Y.
TIMES
Circ. D. 419,447 - S. 805,967
JUN 7 - 1945

lations and that the statute itself provided exhaustive means for conference and conciliation before recourse to the punitive provisions.

"The commission," said Governor Dewey, "has a primary task of education in the whole field of employer-employe relations. The

Dewey Picks Anti-Bias Board of 5 To Bar All Job Discriminations

Henry C. Turner Is Made Head of the State's New Program; Members Hope an Example Can Be Given to the Country

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ALBANY, June 6—Governor Dewey appointed today the five members of the State Commission Against Discrimination, which will enforce the new law making it a crime after July 1 to discriminate in employment because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Henry C. Turner of New York City, lawyer and former president of the New York Board of Education, is named as chairman of the commission. Other members are:

Elmer A. Carter of New York City, a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Edward W. Edwards of Albany, a labor leader.

Julian J. Reiss of Lake Placid, director of the International Tailoring Company of New York City.

Mrs. Leopold K. Simon of New York City, an attorney and a member of the State Workmen's Compensation Board.

Each of the commissioners will receive $10,000 a year. Offices will be established in Albany and New York City and wherever else they are necessary.

Says He Believes Law Will Work

Mr. Turner, who was head of the New York City Board of Education from 1936 to 1938, said he and his colleagues were convinced that "the law can be made to work."

"We are prepared to give to it the best thought we can, wholly conscious of the fact that we have no precedents to guide us," he said. "The obligation is up on us to create our own precedent and procedure."

While the law empowers the commission to take punitive action against employers who refuse to abide by its decisions in matters involving discrimination, both Governor Dewey and Mr. Turner emphasized that the primary function of the commission would be education in employer-employe re-

Henry C. Turner

Pach Bros

lations. They said they were confident that the majority of employers and employes would abide by the law.

Mr. Turner said the commission members are deeply conscious that the educational aspects are of first importance. The State is most fortunate to procure the services of such a distinguished group of people. Their acceptance of membership on the commission is a happy indication that its purposes, in assuring equality of opportunity for employment, can and will be achieved."

Mr. Carter said the New York law and its administration would be watched carefully throughout the United States. He expressed hope that New York would lead the way in the "betterment of race relations in America."

"In the whole field of racial relations," he added, "this is the most important step since the Emancipation Proclamation."

Mrs. Simon and Mr. Reiss agreed that the commission would need the understanding and support of the public, and Mr. Edwards said the commission was assuming a greater responsibility than any branch of State government in history.

"We will deal with a burning question," he said, "and there will be a great many delicate situations. There is a great need for education."

New Commission Is Praised

The newly appointed Commission Against Discrimination appears to be a good one which can in no sense be called political, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said last night. He expressed particular pleasure at the inclusion of Elmer A. Carter in the commission's membership.

Henry C. Turner, the chairman, is a former Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons of New York State. He is a lawyer and is a trustee of the Breevort Savings Bank and the Congregational Home for the Aged.

Mr. Carter, a Negro, is editor of the magazine "Opportunity," organ of the National Urban League. In 1937 he was appointed by former Governor Lehman as a member of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board. He is a member of the State War Council and its committee on discrimination in employment, and a director of Town Hall. For many years he has campaigned against discrimination against Negroes in employment, arguing that this policy "dries up ambition among Negroes, stimulates anti-social attitudes and is one of the primary causes for the rate of delinquency in Negro neighborhoods."

Edward W. Edwards, known to his friends in the American Federation of Labor as "Bill", is secretary-treasurer of the State Labor Federation and its representative in dealings with the Legislature. He is also a member of the State War Council.

Mrs. Leopold K. Simon is a member of the State Industrial Board. She is chairman of the Board of Governors of the Women's City Club and chairman of its committee on correction and prevention. Mrs. Simon headed volunteer group activities in the Second Civilian Defense Region. She was one of the leaders in the campaign to permit women to serve as jurors and was the first woman to be chosen for a Blue Ribbon panel. She is also executive secretary of the New York section of the National Council of Jewish Women and headed the women's division of Governor Dewey's campaign committees in 1937 and 1938.

Returning the Call

Some 50 Harlem Negro boys & girls spent two weeks in New Hampshire last summer, living with the white children, fishing, camping and learning to ride bareback on farm horses. Now eight sunburned New Hampshire kids were returning the call.

The New Hampshire visitors were as cowed by New York's traffic and subways as their hosts had been by New Hampshire's wasps and bees. They gawped at the Empire State Building, as the Negro kids had gaped at a herd of cows. They lunched together at an Automat, went to the Radio City Music Hall, and danced at 14-year-old Jean Kilpatrick's Harlem home. On Sunday morning they all went to Harlem's St. Philip's (Episcopal) Church. These adventures excited them so that they didn't realize they were having an adventure in race relations. That night eleven-year-old Fred Buker, who is white, and his roommate, Bobby Paige, who is black, had so much to talk about that Bobby's aunt threatened to spank them both if they didn't get to sleep.

The Rev. Mr. Bradford Young, then at Brooklyn's Holy Trinity Church (Episcopal), first tried this experiment on Lincoln's Birthday in 1925. He took a group of his young parishioners across the river to Harlem to celebrate the day with the kids of St. Philip's. It worked so well that after Clergyman Young got a new parish in Manchester, he invited the Harlem pastor, the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, up to preach. Mr. Bishop had heard of the Harlem exchange trips of Vermont's Rev. A. Ritchie Low (TIME, Aug. 28, 1944), suggested that New Hampshire try it. Included in the gang: Mr. Young's son Ernest, 13, daughter Beatrice, 10. Said Clergyman Young: "The only sensational thing about the trip was that there was absolutely no reaction of white children to colored. . . . They had a healthy, natural attitude toward one another."

Photograph, Pathfinder

SEEING FUN CENTERS—New Hampshire school children return visit to Harlem youngsters last week were shown many sights in New York City. Here the hosts and guests inspect the fun center at St. Philip Church at 215 W. 133rd Street.—Solomon Photo.

Vermont Farmers Invite Negro Kids for Visit Again

P.M.

Last Summer's Plan of Vacations for Children Is Renewed

N.Y., N.Y.

By MILTON MILLER

About 200 Negro children between 8 and 15 will enjoy a two-week vacation this Summer in Vermont and New Hampshire as a result of an experiment started last year by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, of Johnson, Vt.

Inaugurated as a new move in the field of race relations, the plan has proved so successful that more than twice the number of children will be guests of white families in Vermont, as well as in New Hampshire and Connecticut, to where the program has spread.

The first group of children will leave for Vermont on July 10. Present plans, according to the Vermont Committee of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, one of the co-operating groups, are for 125 children to make the trip. Ninety-five invitations already have been received, the committee reported, with the remaining 30 expected within the next week.

7-6-45

Returnees

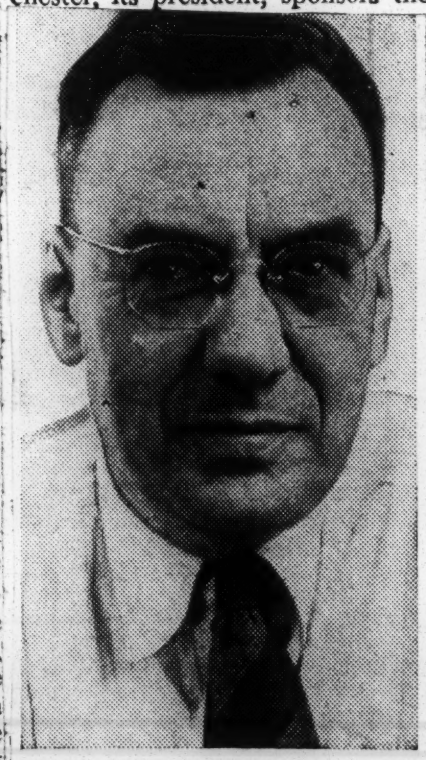
Another group will leave for New Hampshire on Aug. 9. The Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, said he expected to take 80 children. The plan for Connecticut calls for Negro children in urban areas there to be invited to rural Connecticut homes for a two-week period, along the same lines as the Vermont plan started last Summer.

Of the 80 children who were guests in Vermont last Summer, almost all are returning to the same homes. They are treated as a member of the host family. For the kids, it is a complete two-week holiday. They are urged to get acquainted with the folks next door, go swimming or fishing. The farmers do not let the children do any work, although the kids usually want to try to milk a cow or volunteer to do the dishes and other small chores they would do ordinarily in their own homes.

For the Vermont farming families, Low's plan was really an experiment. However, any doubts there may have been about its possible success have been completely dispelled. Not only have the families been anxious to be hosts to the children again, but the acquaintances born of the two-week stays have blossomed into friendships. Most of the children keep up regular correspondence with their former hosts. They exchange pictures of their families and also have exchanged Christmas gifts.

Touchy Subject

Although started by church groups, the plan is not limited to any one faith. The host families are of many denominations, as are the children. While the Abyssinian and St. Philip's churches are the co-operating bodies in New York, neither limits the choice of children to members of its own congregation. In New Hampshire, the New Hampshire Council of Churches, under the direction of the Rev. Bradford Young, of Manchester, its president, sponsors the



Rev. A. Richie Low

plan. Families of all faiths from in and around Johnson co-operated with Low last year and will do so again this Summer.

"Race relations is one of the touchiest subjects facing the country today," Low said, "and the time has come for the church to give expression to its talk and resolutions. The time has come when goodwill must be more aggressive. Sermons are not enough."

The purpose of the visits is to increase friendships, to endeavor to break down barriers and to further the aims of mutual fellowship, he said.

"Trouble is just around the corner if we don't do more to give the colored people of the Nation equal opportunity with the white man," Low said. "There are 15,000,000 colored people in the U. S. A. and isolation is an impossibility. They are fellow citizens and they are here to stay."

Limited to Block

Officials of the Harlem churches feel the same way. Acy Lennon, director of activities at the Abyssinian Church, said:

"This plan is part of a child's education to enable him to get along in the world. If people know more about each other, there would be no grounds for prejudices."

In the selection of children, Mrs. Julia Showery, chairman of the Vermont Committee at the Abyssinian Church, explained that any between 8 to 15 were eligible, regardless of religious followings. The church pays for the children's transportation to and from Burlington, Vt., headquarters for the Vermont group, and also supplies them with necessary clothes, where needed.

The SDt. Philip's group follows the same procedure except that its scope is limited to the square block between 133d and 134th Sts. and Seventh and Eighth Aves. in which the church is situated.

"That gives us a fine cross-section," said Bishop, "and offers an opportunity to children of all faiths."

For the most part, the children going to New Hampshire will pay their own fares, with the church subsidizing needy cases.

All the children must pass a thorough physical examination. For the most part, those children, who would not otherwise have an opportunity for a vacation, are chosen. Other factors considered are behavior, family life and background and their ability to fit in with white family groups.

Many of the children who went to Vermont last year saw rural life for the first time. According to all reports, they had a rollicking good time living in the villages and on the farms.

To assure perpetuation of the movement, Low reports that a group met in Johnson the other day and organized the Interracial Friendship Movement, headed by Arthur Patrick, president of the Vermont Farm Bureau. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, the novelist, is vice president and Low is program director.

"The plan is growing," Low said. "We have had inquiries from Illinois, Michigan and Maine. Those states may not have projects this year because of the preliminary work involved, but I'm sure programs will be operating there next Summer."

Interracial Amity

The Pittsburgh Courier

Children Vacation

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

10-20-45

In Harlem

NEW YORK—An adventure in interracial amity gathered greater momentum last week when the Rev. Bradford Young of Manchester, N. H., chairman of the Department of Christian Social Action of the State Council of Churches, and pastor of the Grace Church in Manchester, in returning the visit of Harlem children, who during the summer lived with white families on farms and towns of New Hampshire, brought eight New Hampshire children to be the guests of Harlem youngsters.

The Rev. Bradford Young had supported the whole plan enthusiastically when his friend of twenty years, the Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, rector of St. Philip Church, 215 West 133rd Street, sometime ago went up to Grace Church to preach. The next day over the radio the Rev. Shelton Bishop proposed that the people of New Hampshire follow the successful example of the people of Vermont who had taken New York children into their homes last year.

NOBLE EXPERIENCE IN DEMOCRACY

Last week-end, Oct. 12-14, eight happy white youngsters were given a slice of Negro America and probably provided with an experience in democracy that will sharpen their appetitite for more. New Hampshire families unanimously had been fulsome in their praise and affection for the Negro children. Harlem hosts felt the same way about their white guests.

Harlem hosts were busy over the week-end showing the New England youngsters the sights of the town, including the Statue of Liberty, the Empire State Building, the Staten Island Ferry, the Museum of Natural History and the Harlem YMCA.

RECIPROCAL VISITS

The growth of these reciprocal visits of white and Negro children is due primarily to the "aggressive goodwill" of the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, Congregational minister of Johnson, Vt., who started a program in the summer of 1944 of taking Negro children from Harlem to spend two weeks with families in the small towns and on the farms in Northern Vermont. It was his idea for improving interracial and inter-religious relations, and building friendships on a "natural basis" which spread this year to New Hampshire, Connecticut and Illinois.

10-20-45

Next summer there will be a large number of Negro children between the ages of 9 and 12 staying with white families in the three New England States. The Rev. Mr. Low has planned for a group of Chinese children to go to Vermont. He stated that he wanted to see the "goodwill" spread farther, and suggested that other sections of the country, particularly the West Coast with its Japanese population, and the southwestern States with large Mexican groups, might be fertile territory.

NO NEGRO PROBLEM

The Rev. Mr. Low said that he did not regard Negroes as a problem any more than whites, or any other racial group. Said the minister: "The idea is not to regard people as white and Negro, but as human beings, as fellow Americans to be understood and appreciated." To carry out this belief the militant pastor felt that the church should carry through on the "affirmative, not merely talking or adopting resolutions."

The New Hampshire children visiting New York and their hosts were Beatrice Young, 10, of Manchester, guest of Ida Kilpatrick, 201 West 148th Street ;Ernest Young, Manchester, guest of Howard Quander, 1229 Franklin Avenue, Bronx; Arnold Coleman, 13, Concord, guest of Calvin McLaughlin, 120 West 123rd Street; Frank Connor, 13, Henniker, guest of Donald Sharper, 44 McCombs Place; Alvin Clarke, 14, Alstead, guest of Mickey McNichols, 940 St. Nicholas Avenue; Fred Buker, New London, 11, guest of Robert Paige, 460 West 147th Street; William Cain, 12, Manchaster, guest of Louis Johnson, 44 McCombs Place; Shirley Bascome, 13, Alstead, guest of Alice, Elizabeth and George George, 173 West 151st Street.

The Rev. Shelton Bishop was born in Armonk, N. Y., fifty-five years ago. He is married and the father of three children, one boy, now in the Army; all are married. He attended Columbia and the General Thelogical Seminary of New York. The Rev. Shelton Bishop lives at 217 West 133rd Street.

N. Y. C. NEW REPUBLIC
JULY 16, 1945

Negroes in Greater New York

NEGROES are finding incomparably greater opportunities for equality in New York City than in the South, or in the armed services. Of course they vote here, and they serve on juries and use all public transportation without discrimination. In their struggle for equality in housing, education, jobs, recreation and religious worship there are some real instances of integration in the Greater New York area.

Although whites have moved away from most areas where Negroes have come to live, there are some blocks and apartment houses where the two races live together without friction. New York's city housing projects, with the exception of the Harlem River Houses, which are all-Negro because of their locality, are all unsegregated, running successfully on a mixed racial pattern. The South Jamaica Project is the outstanding example of integration in housing. For four and a half years this project has housed 448 families, about 70 percent Negroes and 30 percent whites, with $3,000 the highest annual income of eligible tenants. This project has a friendly small-town atmosphere. Not only do children of both races play together, but the grown-ups chat and carry one another's bundles from the bus that connects the project with the subway. Tenants leave their door-keys with one another, and in the case of a mother's illness, the neighbors, regardless of race, look after the children and invite the husband to their tables. Tenants also work together in victory gardens and keep the project's lawns and hedges in good condition. There are mixed tenants' clubs, women's clubs, men's body-building clubs, with meeting space provided in the project. A nursery school has 40 children of both races under professional teachers and volunteer aides, both Negro and white. Older children have recreation rooms for club meetings.

The project has a long waiting list for apartments for which the highest price a week is $5.70 for five and a half rooms and the lowest $4.65 for two and a half rooms. Although some Southern white families are always there, only one of them has withdrawn its application because of the presence of Negroes. On the other hand, a white Georgia family became so attached to the place that the husband, when his job was changed, would not transfer to a project occupied almost entirely by white people and much nearer his work. A young white Texan visited his sister in the project under protest at having to live with "damn niggers," but after a few days' stay told the Negro manager he was amazed at the type of colored families there. Undoubtedly much of the good racial feeling in the project may be attributed to this well qualified manager, Mr. Naudin J. Oswell, a former teacher and social worker. He says that the only times in which race consciousness makes for friction are during Red Cross drives when, because of segregation in the blood banks, the Negroes tell white solicitors they won't coöperate as in other patriotic drives.

In education, non-segregation has succeeded in much wider areas than in housing. All public and a few private schools are unsegregated, although, as in housing, some become wholly of one race according to their neighborhoods. Teaching staffs in public schools are interracial, with no restriction of Negro teachers to colored areas. There is now one Negro principal and one assistant principal. PS 121 in East Harlem is an outstanding example of racial coöperation. In its kindergarten and six grades it has about 50 percent Negroes and 50 percent whites, including Puerto Ricans, Italians, Germans, Greeks and Hindus—more than 800 children in all.

The Benjamin Franklin High School for Boys is also very successful with a student body that comprises about 20-percent Negroes and 80-percent whites of various nationalities. Before coming to school there, Negro boys had organized gangs for defense against white boys. When school discipline made this defense unnecessary, the Negro boys at first used their gangs on the offensive. This tendency was broken up through mixed athletic teams, debating societies, etc.

Higher education in New York has long been successfully unsegregated. More and more Negroes are being graduated from City College, Hunter, Brooklyn and Queens Colleges, all of which are city-owned, free institutions; and from Columbia and New York Universities, Pratt Institute, Cooper Union, the New School for Social Research and the New York School of Social Work. At the last-named school, at New York University and at all the city-owned colleges, there are Negroes on the faculty.

The job situation is uneven. Even in defense factories and in spite of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, there is still a tendency to make Negroes the last to be hired and the first to be fired. But great progress has been made through the firm stand for *equal* chance of employment by such powerful unions as the National Maritime Union, with half a million members, which has its headquarters and Upgrading School in New York, and a Negro as its national secretary. In one of New York's greatest industries, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union give a fair chance to Negroes. One district counsel of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper-Hangers of America employs a permanent Negro organizer. Other unions with many Negro members are the United Office and Professional Workers, the Social Service Employees, and the Sand Hogs. Both the CIO and the AFL have labor committees to combat racial discrimination and there is also a Negro labor committee representing both unions. As many unions do not tabulate membership according to race, it is hard to get an accurate figure, but in 1942 it was estimated that the ILGWU alone had 7,000 Negro members here. The New York State Committee Against Discrimination is now formally at work, and should prove an important part of the whole picture.

One field newly opened to Negro women is in large department stores as stock girls, elevator operators and bookkeepers. In one large store on Sixth Avenue and another on Lexington Avenue there are some Negro saleswomen. The president of one of the largest department stores, a man prominent in civic and national affairs, says that in making his the first store on Fifth Avenue to employ Negro saleswomen he is not merely relieving war shortage of personnel, but is starting a permanent policy as part of his firm's social responsibility. In taking this step he made it clear that he was not engaging lower-paid employees—both whites and Negroes receive the same pay and maintain the same standards of work. He has succeeded against odds that might have discouraged a less fair-minded man. Two Negro stock boys stole five mink coats, getting as far as Baltimore before they were arrested. "Oh, well," said the president, "we've had thefts before by white boys."

When the first Negro saleswoman was put at a prominent counter on the main floor, one of the white salesgirls fainted dead away at sight of the newcomer. "We revived her," says the president nonchalantly,

"explained matters to her, and she has gone along well with the newcomer for two years now. The Negro is a well qualified saleswoman. Many customers, including Southern white women, have written letters to commend her. In our quarterly tests she is the highest grade, Satisfactory Plus. Her neighboring saleswomen are now exceedingly friendly with her both during and after work hours. At times we have five percent of our personnel colored. They all eat lunch in our store cafeteria without segregation."

New opportunities for white-collar employment have recently been given to Negroes by the New York Telephone Company, the Chase National Bank and the International Business Machines Company, with full use of all office facilities and equal chance of promotion.

Whites To Stay In N. Y. Apartment Owned By Negroes

The Defender
Chicago, Illinois
9-22-45

NEW YORK—(ANP) — The new Negro owners of the 73-apartment Riverside Drive building here will not oust the present white tenants from their homes.

Goode Harney, a representative of the firm that negotiated the sale of the building to the 565 Riverside Drive corporation, revealed that no attempt will be made to disturb the present tenants. In general, future vacancies will be filled only with a view of selecting the most desirable tenants, he said.

There is a probability that no racial discrimination will be permitted against tenants he revealed, but emphasized that the possibility of whites and Negroes occupying the building together depends upon the present tenants and future applicants. He repeatedly emphasized the probability that no racial discrimination will be made against whites or Negroes.

The modern 73-apartment building, which occupies a 100 by 120 plot by the Hudson River, was purchased recently by the 565 Riverside Drive corporation for a reported $385,000. Dr. Charles N. Ford, a dentist and prominent insurance man, is head of the corporation that made the purchase. About $95,000, or one fourth of the purchase price, is said to have been made as the initial payment.

Church Women Hear Africa's Future Outlined

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Kentucky 9-22-45

Africa's prospects for postwar progress was the subject of an address by Dr. W. O. Carver, professor emeritus of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, at the afternoon session of the Louisville Council of Church Women's annual meeting, held yesterday at St. Paul's Evangelical and Reformed Church.

Dr. Carver outlined the history of the Dark Continent as a mandate under imperialism, from the religious, economical and political standpoints. Africa houses two distinct civilizations, he pointed out, and the Negro culture is beginning to show signs of a breakdown under white colonization. Discussing the missionary approach, he recommended an end to exploitation and an introduction of democratic processes through "Christian strategy."

Dr. Carver's address was preceded in the morning session by a review of spiritual and educational opportunities in Kentucky, by H. Fred Willkie, chairman of the Kentucky Postwar Advisory Planning Commission. Also on the program were a movie on "What the Missionary Does in Africa," and a sacrificial luncheon, proceeds of which will go to the church committee on overseas relief and rceonstruction.

Negroes Came, Whites Stayed Put Result: Peace and Harmony

The Worker
New York, New York
9-9-45

By EUGENE GORDON

Mrs. Hazel Mae Williams and Mr. Williams moved into the two-story wooden private house at 531 W. 159 St. three years ago. That was just at the peak of the so-called exodus of white families from sections of Washington Heights. Negro families, moving up from the slums of Harlem, were treading the heels of white families in the rush for better homes.

Many white families wished to but couldn't move. They had nowhere to go. So they stayed put. The result was mixed black and white neighborhoods throughout sections of Washington Heights. The result, further, was conflict between certain white persons and the Negro newcomers. The story is widely known, for the press has been filled with it.

There was no conflict, however, in 159 St., between Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway. Which does not mean that under the surface there was not a simmering which at times almost broke into violence. The fact is that it did not break into violence, and the reason is that the people there organized themselves to prevent just that.

CAN BE DONE 9-9-45

I learned in talking with Mrs. Williams and some of her neighbors yesterday that white families and Negro families on 159 St. between Amsterdam Ave. and Broadway in numerous cases live side by side in rooming houses. It is commonplace for them to occupy the same floors in tenement and apartment houses.

They give final proof that it can be done right here in the United States.

The interesting and significant fact about it all is that nobody in the block, on either side of the street, thinks there is anything unusual or strange in this situation. They are all just neighbors.

Mrs. Hazel Mae Williams, a Negro, is generally acknowledged to be the beneficent spirit behind this good-neighborliness.

She is motherly in the broadest and best sense. She looks it and acts it. If the teen-age boys and girls in the neighborhood don't like her scolding, they don't show it. Every parent in the block is probably grateful to Mother Williams for the sharp eye and sharper tongue by which she keeps the kids in line.

NEIGHBORHOOD CLUB

The fact that Mrs. Williams is an evangelist may or may not have much to do with her success as an organizer of the neighborhood club of adults and her selection by the 30th precinct police station to represent its coordinating council. Her kind of evangelism is streamlined and is, therefore, understood and liked by the modern-minded men, women and children with whom she deals.

"As a minister," she said, "it's my business to get out and work among my children and their parents, not to tell them pretty stories that create illusions."

She works, according to Henry Hersch, Jewish proprietor of the drugstore at Amsterdam Ave. and 159 St., by taking all the boys and girls in the block to Bear Mountain once a year. She works, according to Mrs. Quest, an Irish-American white next-door neighbor, by organizing the boys and girls of the block into the Police Athletic Clubs, thus helping to curb juvenile delinquency. She works, according to Samuel Kelly, Negro building superintendent, by taking the leadership in showing what neighborliness really means.

Several persons, white and Negro, passed while Mrs. Williams and I chatted on her front porch. They all spoke, and she greeted them all: "Good morning, my dear; bless you, darling." They loved it.

The majority of the families in the block neighborhood are Negro. But three white families live at 529, while two live at 530. In the apartment house at 534 there are "three or four" white families, I was told.

Two white families live at 532, two at 536, two at 538, while at 566 a German-American, George Waldman, has been superintendent of the house for 12 years. He told me he manages it "for a big concern." He and his family live in the basement apartment; all the tenants are Negroes.

"They are all honest, hard-working people," he said. "They go to work in the morning and they come home in the evening. We all work hand in hand for the common good and everything is fine."

He said Mrs. Williams "knows her business" and "is one of the finest women I know."

Mrs. Ruth Terry, with a rooming house at 551, with furnished and unfurnished rooms, has white and Negro roomers living side by side. She has rooming houses also at 544, 545 and 549, all renting indiscriminately to black and white roomers.

The Negro men and women of this block neighborhood are domestic workers, factory workers, housewives, subway workers, musicians, night-club workers, actors and actresses and small business people. The whites include school teachers, subway and elevated railroad train operators, and a motorman on the Third Ave. street car line.

. . . And at the end of Sinatra's speech, the student body, Negro and white boys together, stood up and cheered his appeal for "fairness and understanding."

PM New York, New York 10-24-45

Sinatra Tells Kids of Racism

PM New York, N.Y. 10-24-45

Frank Sinatra went to Benjamin Franklin High School to talk to the boys—and the girls who were kept outside mobbed him . . .

Frank Sinatra told 2200 cheering schoolboys yesterday that hate groups had sent "delegates and agents among the kids" to talk up race prejudice, and asked his audience to report any such incidents to him. (*Pictures on Pages* 10-11.)

Sinatra, who has made 30 appearances around the country speaking against prejudice, addressed two separate convocations at Benjamin Franklin High School, 116th St. and Pleasant Ave., scene last month of fights between Negro and white boys.

"You're going to run the country," he told the boys. "All I'm trying to do is to see you get a better deal. . . . If this country's not wonderful for you, you're to have to help yourself and make it wonderful. I'm asking you to go as kind of emissaries among the younger kids in your neighbor hood. Learn to talk to other kids, be patient and understanding and be fair—that's important."

Interpolating only one song in his talks, Sinatra was acclaimed as he said:

"This country was built by many people of many creeds, so it can never be divided. It must be one nation indivisible."

He told the kids:

"I do this because I've been told I have a so-called influence with teen-agers. I'd rather use it than let it go to waste."

The old adage, "sticks and stones will break my bones but words can never hurt me," Sinatra said, "is the biggest fallacy that ever was printed. If you have to call someone a name, don't put a racial prefix in front of it . . . That's the most dangerous thing you or anyone else can do in the U. S. A.

"I don't imagine there's anybody you actually hate. Sure—you have beefs, but you settle that with a bust in the eye and then you shake hands. And that's the way it should be."

Referring to the racial clashes in Gary, Ind., Sinatra said they were the "most shameful thing that ever happened . . . Whoever was behind them was a dangerous and vicious person. No kid is born and two days later says: 'I hate Jews or colored people.' He's got to be taught."

Sinatra receives the high school's honorary "Artista" membership, given for good citizenship, from Malin Hunter. He spoke for interracial co-operation. . . .

Interracial Duty Explained to N.Y. Pupils by Sinatra

The Afro American - Baltimore, Maryland

11-3-43

Participants in Recent High School Clashes Asked to Work Individually for Tolerance

NEW YORK — Frank Sinatra, addressing 2,000 colored and white pupils at Benjamin Franklin High School, Oct. 23, told them he wanted every boy and girl present to be an emissary for interracial cooperation.

"No kid is born and two days later says, 'I hate Jews or colored people,'" the crooner pointed out. "He's got to be taught. I don't imagine there's anybody you actually hate.

"Sure, you have beefs, but you settle that with a bust in the eye and then you shake hands. And that's the way it should be."

Gary Clashes 'Shameful'

He declared that the racial clashes in Gary, Ind., were "the most shameful things that ever happened," and added that whoever was behind them is "a dangerous and vicious person."

Denouncing various hate organizations, which, in his opinion, had sent agents among the school children to play up race hatreds, he asked his listeners to report such incidents to him for action.

"This country was built by many people of many creeds, so it can never be divided," he told the group. "It must be one nation indivisible."

Racial Epithets 'Dangerous'

Sinatra debunked the age-old theory that name-calling was harmless. "If you have to call someone a name, don't put a racial prefix in front of it. That's the most dangerous thing you or anyone else can do in the U.S.A."

Pointing to the audience, he said, "You're going to run the country. All I'm trying to do is see that you get a better deal. If this country is not wonderful for you, you're going to have to help yourself and make it wonderful.

"Learn to talk to other kids, be patient and understanding, and be fair. I'm asking you to go as emissaries among the younger kids in your neighborhood."

30 Talks Already Made

The occasion marked Sinatra's first appearance at Benjamin Franklin, the scene of outbreaks between colored and white pupils.

Previously, however, he had made about 30 talks throughout the country against prejudice.

An honorary "Arista" membership, given for good citizenship, was presented to him at the school following his talk, which was followed by the entire assemblage rising from their seats and cheering loudly.

He received a terrific welcome upon his arrival. Waiting bobby-soxers howled with delight, and police had a tough time keeping them off the great crooner.

Dewey Urges Action Now on Discrimination Issue

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

ALBANY, N.Y.—Presenting his program for outlawing racial discrimination to the State Assembly in his annual message, last week, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey told the body that "the need for action in this field of human relations is imperative." 1-13-45

The governor continued, in part:

"During the closing days of the last session of the legislature certain bills were introduced, designed to eliminate religious and racial discrimination in various phases of our society, particularly in the field of employment.

"I addressed a special message to your honorable bodies, calling attention to the great significance of the problem and the necessity for most careful study and suggesting the creation of a commission to undertake such a study."

Ready by February

The commission is prepared to make "vital recommendations with carefully drawn legislation by February 1," he said, urged immediate action, and added: "All our people must be imbued with the will and the understanding to bring co-operation and equality into the relations among our fellow human beings." 1-13-45

"To do this," he said, "education of both child and adult is required. The right atmosphere in the home, church and school is important. Much can be accomplished to accelerate the process of education and understanding by voluntary action and by sound governmental leadership."

SOUTH CENTRAL ASSOCIATION TO HOLD ELECTION

Chicago Sunday Tribune

Interracial Group to End First Year.

Founded to create inter-racial good will and develop coöperation and understanding between Negro and white groups in the community, the South Central association will bring its first year to a close with the election of officers and directors at a dinner at 7 p. m. tomorrow at the Morris Perfect Eat shop, 410 E. 47th st.

The association is composed of 200 Negro and white business men and manufacturers from the area bounded by 26th and 69th sts. and Cottage Grove and Wentworth avs.

Guy Reed to Speak.

Guy Reed, president of the Chicago Crime commission, will discuss that agency's work in law enforcement in Cook county since 1915. Aaron H. Payne, Chicago attorney, also will speak.

Renominated for election are the incumbent officers: Melville J. Kollinner, president; Walter Abernathy and Leo C. Pliner, vice president; Harry M. Englestein, secretary, and Robert A. Cole, treasurer. Nominees for directorships are George Snider, William P. Harrison, James Simpson, A. L. Starshak, J. G. Shaw, and J. M. Komornik, all one year terms; C. J. Jernberg, V. J. McDade, Howard Haberman, John Sengstacke, and A. W. Williams, two year terms, and Albert Harris, William Y. Browne, Truman K. Gibson, David Goldberg, and Eli Nierman, three year terms. Members of the nominating committee are Gibson, Pliner, Joseph Asher, Arthur W. Knight, and Harry Fine.

Other aims of the association are improvement in business ethics, housing, schooling, juvenile delinquency, and post-war business, and problems and participation in patriotic enterprises. The association sponsored two bond rallies during the last year at loop hotels and sold more than $4,000,000 worth of bonds.

Outline Aims of Group.

The association works in close harmony with the Pan American Good Neighbor forum which advocates race equality on a hemispheric scale. Members have pledged to replace unscrupulous practices with high standards. The association has contacted several federal agencies to encourage individual home ownership and to seek erection of multiple dwelling units.

The association is seeking abolition of overcrowding of classrooms, unequitable ratios of teachers to pupils, and the double shift system. It is coöperating with police officials in the Chicago Youth council designed to prevent juvenile delinquency among older boys, and in the recreational project of juvenile police officers.

Sydenham Hospital Board Makes 1st Annual Report

Baltimore, Md.
Afro-American

NEW YORK—A colored physician has been added to the executive committee of the medical board and twenty-two other doctors and technicians to the medical staff, according to the first annual report of the reorganized board of trustees of Sydenham Hospital. 1-6-45

The board, reorganized through the addition of six colored and six white persons committed to the interracial policy to the old board in 1943, made its report last week to the Organization Committee for an Interracial, Voluntary Hospital in the Harlem Area.

Holding its first meeting December 20, 1943, the board committed itself to the task of establishing an interracial hospital in the Harlem area and to work for the "fuller integration of colored" personnel into the staffs of other hospitals.

"Cites Significant Progress"

As an indication of the "significant progress" made during the first year, the board pointed out that:

"Three other voluntary hospitals in Greater New York have added colored physicians to their medical staffs, six have added colored nurses and several others are known to be considering seriously the acceptance of colored persons for interneships and other staff positions.

"More financial support for Sydenham has already come out of the Harlem area than for any other single project, including such special wartime programs as those of the National War Fund and the American Red Cross.

"What is being achieved at Sydenham has won national attention and is now receiving study and possible supplementation in other American cities."

Hopes to Inspire Others

As to progress within Sydenham itself, the board cites the appointment of Dr. Peter M. Murray to the executive committee of the medical board and twenty-two other colored physicians and technicians to the medical staff.

The board concluded its report with an expression of gratitude to the public which has already given half of the $350,000 it is seeking for alterations and the hope that the Sydenham demonstration "may inspire other hospitals throughout the country."

Jews and Negroes

Peoples Voice 3-31-45

THE PRESENTATION OF COUNCIL HOUSE to the Negro people of the Bronx by the Council of Jewish Women is symbolic of a trend which must be extended and strengthened if American democracy is to emerge intact from this war.

Far too many Negroes have accepted and helped to propagate the vicious anti-Semitism spread by enemies of both Negroes and Jews. Far too many Jews have taken on and expressed the vicious anti-Negro attitudes which are common in our community. 8-31-45

This stupid and dangerous business has got to stop—and, happily, it is being stopped. Jews and Negroes are learning the necessity for unity between their two peoples, and between them and all the other democratic forces of our country. Such unity alone can defend America against the fascists who seek to divide us from within, and thus to destroy the freedoms of us all.

Council House is much more than a valuable and much-needed recreation and community center for the Negro people of the Bronx. It is one more expression of that developing unity between Negroes and Jews which is essential for the welfare of both.

By Evelyn Seeley:

Schools Play Important Role In Fighting Race Prejudice

P.M. 5-28-45

The approach of City-Wide Harlem Week, to turn the light on inter-racial problems in New York, sent me to talk to Dr. H. H. Giles, who heads up a national job of trying to change the cultural attitudes of 130,000,000 people.

Giles is director of the Bureau for Intercultural Education now because events demand it, accelerating and expanding its program to test every means by which social prejudice, group conflict, and discrimination against minorities can be eliminated from our national life. I asked him about the school's part in the job.

"The old idea," he said, "was that society moulds the school. We are testing to see if the school can mould society."

5-28-45

School Role Limited

But the school, he warned, can do only a part. The school cannot work alone or get too far ahead of the people all around it. If the school goes ahead with an inter-cultural program without letting the parents share in it, then the parents may be frightened and antagonistic when the full-blown project comes upon them. Or children may emerge confused from a school where inter-racial attitudes and practices have become democratic into a community that has lagged behind.

The school and the community must go along together," Giles said. "One of the most-needed tasks is to get the parents in on planning. It seems to me tragic that parents' associations have been held down to such minimum and often trivial roles in the school that now many of them are afraid to take a deeper part."

Giles said he has been shocked to find out that parents were shut out to such an extent from educational planning.

The school cannot work alone in its setting, nor can the teacher work alone in her school.

Work at Both Ends

5-28-45

"We have to work from both ends," Giles said. "From top administration down and the individual teacher up. The important thing is not the piece of printed literature, but the atmosphere in which it is used. The teacher cannot operate unless the principal favors inter-cultural work, or at least is not opposed to it.

"But when the teacher is given the chance to help plan the program and authority to carry it out, I have yet to see it fail."

Giles told of the two key areas of inter-racial tension where schools are taking the lead. In Detroit, 210 out of 220 schools have established inter-cultural programs; in Gary, Ind., where the Bureau will start a workshop soon, the schools are in 100 per cent.

As Bureau workers go about the country they find varied patterns of prejudices, Giles said, mirroring the growth of the community. In every case the school's attitude and attack is different. Therefore no one blueprint can be followed; and each job must be planned and carried out locally by local people.

"Man's progress toward civilization, when you look at it, has been a slow process," Giles said. "That's why our anthropologists are so helpful in keeping up our courage.

"If in a generation we can bring about a united community attack on social prejudice and race discrimination, if we simply have brought the community together to face the problem, we will have accomplished a great deal."

DURHAM, N. C.
HERALD
Cir. D. 19,239
JUL 12 1945

Three-Day Race Relations Parley At N.C.C.N. Begins

Gov. Cherry Says Earning Living Top Problem With Almost All Persons In North Carolina

"The problem of earning a living is a problem that has always been present with me as it has with almost all of the citizens of North Carolina, past and present," declared Gov. R. Gregg Cherry in the opening of the Conference on Race Relations at the North Carolina College for Negroes here last night. The topic of the three-day conference is "Race Relations and the Problems of Earning a living."

Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the college presided and Rep. R. B. Gantt introduced Governor Cherry. "For us to have to earn our way in life is a fine and healthy thing. The way and manner that we go about earning that living is a decision that is left to most of us," the Governor declared.

"Through all this, throughout our lives, we have to earn a living alongside three and a half million other North Carolinians. We must work with, live beside and understand these North Carolinians.

"Schools, churches, industrial plants and homes are all influenced by our ability to understand our fellowman and live and work with him and beside him.

"Education is a real key to this situation, to this entire problem. I can qualify as something of an expert in this business of getting an education in North Carolina without the opportunity of writing home for money, without a bank account to draw on, and with little more than the resources of mind, body and spirit that can be supplied from within.

"Poverty and prejudice continue to be the major obstacles in this world of ours. Slums sap our spirit and drain our health, and we have fought them. But we still have slums—call them what you will. College students, preachers, craftsmen, tradesmen and professional men still come from the shacks that stand in our cities and on the hillsides of our isolated rural sections.

"Proper race relations and the earning of a proper living embrace pride, awareness and a consciousness of that which is about us and that which is ahead. We must learn to work efficiently and live better. We must know peace among ourselves and service to our fellowmen."

Governor Cherry emphasized the importance of the proper respect for Negro women by the men of the race. "A veteran North Carolina county welfare officer, who has for years labored with social problems of both of our major races, said recently 'Negroes as a race in this State, will never progress far beyond their present status until they themselves take a different attitude toward their women.' The more advanced cultures are coupled with a higher reverence for women.

"If any citizen of North Carolina, or of the nation, is interfered with in earning his living on account of his race or color, or finds that he is discriminated against in getting or holding employment, then he has a deep and well-founded complaint against society, and must be listened to. For it is a part of the American creed that a man ought to be able to rise according to his merit and competence, and that encouragement and a wide open road must go to ability and character.

"In this war the Negro has more nearly come into his own—in opportunity and in recognition. Traditionally the work of Negroes has been heavy, dirty and disagreeable. As the years pass this tradition has faded as the Negro's work status has been up-graded, especially in the semi-skilled and single-skilled work.

"I would like to conclude my appearance before your fine conference with the pledge that I desire to use the influence of the office I fill to get the people of North Carolina to accept the philosophy of life expressed in Article I, Section I of the Constitution of North Carolina.

"Once this section of the constitution — which every official and every voter has taken oath to support—is really accepted, race relations as they concern the problem of earning a living and many other relationships will cease to be a problem," Governor Cherry concluded.

The next session of the conference will open this morning at 11:45 o'clock with Dr. N. C. Newbold, presiding. The topic will be: "Earning a Living in a Small Town (As Affected by Education and Race Relations)."

There will be an afternoon and night session as well as a full day's program on Friday.

N. C. University Backs Student Bid to Negroes

Daily Worker
12-13-45

Students of the University of North Carolina have the right to invite Negro speakers, it was stated by Robert B. House, university chancellor yesterday.

The question came up after the university's student legislative assembly had voted to invite Negro fellow students to address it next year. Thad Eure, state secretary of North Carolina, a guest speaker at the student assembly, had challenged the students' invitation.

"The statement issued by President Graham and me," Mr. House told the Daily Worker, "had nothing to do with the students' rights to invite Negroes to attend the University of North Carolina, because the admission of Negroes is not within the jurisdiction of this institution."

He pointed out that the North Carolina law forbids Negro and white students attending the same schools.

"Here is what we said," Mr. House continued, "and I back it up 100 percent: 'If the issue were drawn between the freedom of students to speak their honest opinions and vote their honest convictions of conscience, on the one side, and the threat of a reduced appropriation as the price of such freedom, on the other side, in all humanity we would take our steadfast stand with the people of North Carolina on the side of freedom of conscience'."

Student Group Demands End of N.C. Univ. Color Bar

Baltimore, Md.
afro-american
11-24-45

Special to the AFRO

CHAPEL HILL, N.C.—A demand for the immediate entrance of colored students into the University of North Carolina was made recently by the dialectic Senate, student organization, according to an article appearing in the Tar Heel, University newspaper.

The group also went on record against jim crow laws in the South. The article in part follows:

"Two important bills were passed at last Thursday's (Nov. 1) regular meeting of the Dialectic Senate.

"The discussion group went on record condemning the action of Acting Dean Stacy in prohibiting co-eds from eating in fraternity dining rooms as boarders.

Wants J.C. Outlawed

"It also went on record in favor of the abolition of jim-crow laws in the South, as well as the immediate entrance of colored students into the University of North Carolina.

"Both the visitors and Senators were in favor of admitting colored students."

Paper Comments

Editorially, the Tar Heel said in part:

"The Dialect Senate voted unanimously . . . in favor of equal educational opportunities for colored people.

"More interesting still is the fact that the Senate voted by a large majority in favor of admission of colored students to the University of North Carolina and for the abolition of jim-crow laws which demand racial segregation on public transportation facilities.

Not First Protest

This is not the first time that students of this university have shown that they detest racial discrimination. Perhaps Carolina is a bright spot from which this re-emphasis on human equality will spread.

"The editor of The Flat Hat, a student newspaper at William and Mary College, was expelled from school for expressing the same views which have been expressed by the Dialectic Senate.

"The Tar Heel has gone on record against the senseless and unfair racial discrimination which is legalized by the laws of the Southern States and we have not changed editors because of such.

"This clearly shows that the University of North Carolina is an oasis in a desert of prejudice. We must keep it that way and introduce at least conservatism in a reactionary South."

THE UPPER SOUTH
New York, N.Y.
Times

North Carolina Students Vote to Invite Negroes to Parley

By VIRGINIUS DABNEY

RICHMOND, Dec. 15—Race relations was a leading topic in North Carolina this week, as the North Carolina Student Legislative Assembly voted to invite Negro colleges to send representatives to the assembly's session next year.

Kentucky also was debating the race question because of a report by Governor Willis' Kentucky Commission on Negro Affairs which advocated abolishing the Jim Crow law and asked as well for various other reforms. 12-16-45

President Frank P. Graham of the University of North Carolina vigorously defended the student assembly's action, as did some North Carolina newspapers. The assembly not only voted to invite Negro students to attend next year, but it also proposed abolition of the Jim Crow law on street cars and buses in the State.

Thad Eure, Secretary of State, was reported considerably upset by the students' action. He helped to start the Student Legislative Assembly in 1937 and has been since active in its affairs.

The Kentucky report not only advocates abolishing the Jim Crow law but it also urges that Negroes be permitted to attend professional and post-graduate courses now open only to whites, asks non-discrimination in State Government contracts and other public projects, and urges an end of all differentials in teachers' salaries as between races, increased funds for Negro educational institutions and better health facilities for Negroes.

News Notes: Senator McKellar says there is no truth in reports that he may not be a candidate to succeed himself next year. He has served as Senator from Tennessee for thirty years. . . . Carthage Tenn., birthplace of the former Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, has been suggested as a suitable home for the United Nations Organization. It is a small town on the Cumberland River about fifty miles east of Nashville.

Pass Bill Outlawing Jim Crow

Journal-Guide

Speaker Predicts Action Will Hurt Race Colleges

12-9-45

By CHARLES C. IRVIN

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C. — The North Carolina Student Legislature Assembly in an unprecedented action in its joint meeting here Saturday last week by a vote of 110 to 48 extended an invitation to Negro students of the State to attend and participate in their next annual assembly. Two students of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Buddy Gleen and John Livereaver, made and seconded the motion, respectively, to extend the intation to Negro students.

A bill to abolish all existing "Jim Crow" laws found in the North Carolina status with regards to public facilities was introduced and passed overwhelming in both the Senate and the House. 12-8-45

The "Jim Crow" bill was introduced in the Senate by Miss Judy McLean and in the House by Miss Betty Anne Ragland of the University's Women College, Greensboro. 12-8-45

ADVISES SPEAKER.

Following the vote to extend the invitation to students of the Negro colleges, the assembly recessed and a committee waited on Secretary of State Thad Eure who was scheduled to address the assembly, to advise him that if his appearance before the assembly would jeopardize his rise in the affairs of the state the assembly would excuse him from appearing.

Mr Eura, with a typewritten paper of more than ten pages before him on the speakers stand, to which he did not refer, told the "inexperienced youngster," that he was no hedger, and that he had chosen to speak his conviction on this matter so vital to the welfare of the Negro race in the state of "good race relationship." "But," said Mr. Eure, "I fear that your hasty decision on inviting Negro students to this assembly will jeopardize the future of Negro education of which we are justly proud and with which we have made so much progress in race relations."

BANGED FOR ORDER

At this point the secretary was met with a volley of questions from both sides of the aisles asking him to define the kind of fine relationships that prevented intelligent college students from meeting and discussing issues in the open. Mr. Eure writhed while the speaker banged for order and pleaded that he be permitted to conclude his address at which time he would answer questions put in writing. Norfolk, Va.

"For nine years," Mr. Eure began, "I have pleaded for your right to speak as you choose, I now ask of you the opportunity to speak to you as I choose."

Continuing he said, "the door to my office, for the past nine years, has been an open door and Negro citizens of this State, like those of the white race, have received the same courteous consideration. But to invite Negro students into this assembly, on the basis of equality with you will I think, react against Negro colleges, when appropriations are being made at the next General Assembly.

"From my knowledge of the sanity of administrative heads of the Negro colleges, I believe they would advise against this radical departure from our established customs. These men have had great difficulty in getting the meager appropriations they have gotten through the years. But if you want to do it that way, I have no objection," Mr. Eure concluded.

A few of the questions which Mr. Eure sifted out from the barage presented were

QUESTIONS ASKED

If justice and equality for Negroes in North Carolina are not more important than increased appropriations to gratify administrative heads of "Jim Crow" colleges.

Does not the mere fact that Negroes are human and citizens of this State and fought for this country entitle them to this consideration.

If in the 80 years of fine relationship the Negro had not developed to the point that he is able to confer with others on a basis of equality when would the time be ripe.

If appropriations were cut off would members of the assembly be permitted to appear before the appropriations committee to present the cause of justice.

If at Mr. Eure's office Negroes are treated on a basis of equality why not in all considerations.

EXPLAINS POSITION

Summing up the answers to the above questions and many others from the floor, Mr. Eure said in effect that in North Carolina the races have fine relationship. The Negro educators are doing a fine job and they don't want to be disturbed in the work which they have advanced so admirably. "From my mature judgment," he said, "I think you are making a mistake and I believe the heads of the Negro colleges would condemn such actions."

DIFFERED WITH SPEAKER

Many of the representatives differed with Mr. Eure's statement concerning the saticfaction of the administrative heads of Negro colleges and stated that with the possible exception of one, whom they characterized as old and on his way out, they thought the Negro presidents like Dr. Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, were with them.

The proponent of a bill to consolidate the University of North Carolina with the Chapel Hill unit, reading from the record, brought out the fact that the university was ill prepared to do graduate work because of the inadequate facilities at the Raleigh unit and the women's college at Durham.

When asked about the facilities of the Negro College at Durham, for graduate work, one of the representatives said, the Durham graduate school was "just a joke" and a deterrent to the progress of Negro graduate education.

Two representatives spoke for the bill to abolish the "Jim Crow" status! There was no address in opposition to this bill.

Cleveland Votes Race Unity Board

AFRO-AMERICAN ms.
3-17-45

CLEVELAND—(ANP) — The Cleveland City Council last week passed an ordinance establishing a community relations board for handling interracial problems, members of the council expressing the hope that their action would enable this city to remain "America's most liberal city."

The ordinance was supported enthusiastically by civic, social, industrial and labor groups and Mayor Thomas A. Burke's administration. Mayor Burke, completing the remainder of newly elected Gov. Frank J. Lausche's term, was formerly city law director.

Thirty-one councilmen supported the measure, only one opposing, Leonard P. Franks, first-term Democrat from Ward 14.

To Have $25,000 Budget

The board will have a $25,000 municipal budget at the outset and will be composed of 12 unsalaried members, appointed by the mayor, with the concurrence of the council, to 6-year overlapping terms. The board members will then nominate a paid executive and staff.

Mayor Burke said that he would choose board members only after a "great deal of consideration" and would carry through the council's desire to appoint persons representative of numerous groups with the majority from the city.

The duties of the board will be to "promote, develop and maintain effective and proper public relations of each group within the community with every other group; to assemble, analyze and disseminate reliable and authentic factual data relating to the problems of interracial relations."

Not Large Enough—Franks

Franks said he was opposed to the establishment of the board for a number of reasons. He said it was not large enough; it should include every councilman and a representative of every group in Cleveland.

He opposed also the language of the ordinance permitting the hiring of an out-of-town executive director if a qualified person could not be found here.

The councilman added that the board would stir up prejudice rather than eliminate it; that a Frankenstein monster was being created because the council would have no control over the board; that the "$25,000 budget allowance would deprive city departments of needed revenue."

Apparently everyone in the council chamber disagreed with Franks. Councilmen W. O. Walker, who sponsored the measure with Mayor Burke; Victor Cohen, Henry W. Speeth, Harry T. Marshall, Joseph Krizek and Stephen Suhaicik and the mayor himself took the floor to tell Franks so.

Hold Interracial Clinic in Akron

Akron, Ohio.—(ANP)—Three hundred leaders of the churches, social agencies, labor and industrial firms, business organizations, and city officials shared in an interracial clinic here under the sponsorship of the Akron Ministerial association and cooperating agencies.

6-11-45

In opening the clinic Thursday morning, Mayor Charles E. Slusser declared: "We have grown into a great manufacturing city, the rubber capital of the world. We must look now to the social side of our life more than to our factories if we are to grow into a stable community life where the people who work here will be satisfied. We have race problems and I hope this clinic will help us toward their solution."

Dr. George E. Haynes, executive secretary, department of race relations, Federal Council of churches, in opening the clinic commended the Beacon Journal, Akron's only daily newspaper, on a clear editorial and graphic cartoon outlining the purposes of the clinic.

68d-1945

Southern Woman Talks Of Racial Amity In Dixie

Atlanta World Ga.
1-21-45
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—An article in a Washington daily last week by Mrs. Walter Ferguson on racial understanding was printed without explanation or reason. It carries a by-line by Mrs. Walter Ferguson and reads:

"My home town lies below the Mason-Dixon Line. Yet during the last decade great progress in racial understanding has been made here. Unless you know something about such progress, which is going on all over this section, it will be well to close your ears to the strident cries of the 'liberals' of the eastern seaboard who have always found it easier to criticize them to understand the South.

HOSPITAL OPENED

"Last Sunday a Negro hospital was formally opened in my town, I saw profound pleasure upon the faces of those who had worked together to create it. They represent three racial groups, Whites, Indians and Negroes — and three religious creeds — Protestant, Catholic and Jew.

"The Negroes alone contributed $6000, the largest sum their group has ever given any city project. Other costs were met by white people.

"Not only better racial understanding but active friendship between individuals has been the result of this cooperative effort. There is a new respect among us, for Negro leadership and energy, and many Negroes have learned that many white people are concerned about their welfare. To me such growth in understanding means even more than the comfortable beds and the clean rooms and other equipment. For these improvements can only grow out of a better concepiton of brotherhood among us.

1-20-45

WOMAN BACKS PROJECT

"A Negro woman held the hospital project together when it seemed ready to fall apart. With the help of those who appreciated her patient tenacity, she has built a structure better than the one composed of brick and stone — a structure of human better understanding. From now on white and Negro doctors will serve in this institution and its directors will include members of every racial and religious group in the city.

"How much better such cooperative efforts for a community are than sermons or editorials about tolerance or laws designed to force the intolerant to accept legal measures against their wills.

"To know people you must work with them. When our aims are the same it's very easy to forget that our skins are a different color."

Race Relations discussed

"Race Relations" Advisors A Help or A Hindrance to Us

By THIRA EDWARDS
(No. 2 in a Series of Five Articles)

NEW YORK.—For twelve years Washington "advisors," self-styled the "Federal Council on Negro Affairs," but more familiarly known as the "Black Cabniet," have been taking credit for the benefits colored peoples have derived from New Deal legislation.

They claim:

(1) More government jobs free of discrimination; (2) the Federal-financed schools, recreational facilities and health clinics in our communities;

(3) The inside dope supplied to outside groups as pressure and complaint ammunition; (4) thirty-five per cent of all housing units assigned to colored occupancy; (5) the preparation of "tradition breaking" data on discrimination and race and their publication by the government;

(6) The maintenance of a free advisory service to the public on all governmental matters in all agencies; and (7) protests resignations of Judge Hastie and others focused attention on the true state of affairs and forced a change of heart on the part of many governmental policy-makers.

Hastie's Resignation

In the two years since Hastie's resignation as civilian aide to Secretary of War, he has been given the Spingarn Medal and colored soldiers are still in jim-crow air units. The small victories that have come about were through insistent lobbying by AKA and other groups, which brought our women into the WAVES.

The press got colored men admitted to the Navy, although still in a separate section. The Association of Colored Graduate Nurses got nurses admitted to the war services.

The FEPC, A. Philip Randolph's brainchild, forced open job opportunities even in the very departments where many "advisors" operate.

Truman K. Gibson, Jr., took over the job vacated by Hastie and "carried on a public relations job between the War Department and a resentful colored public," Emmer Lancaster says.

Dr. Alain Locke answers the claim that advisors are a source of information otherwise not available to the colored man. Dr. Locke called the Navy Department itself to get a breakdown of all colored men and classifications in the Navy, Marines and Coast Guard. He got his data promptly, with no wire pulling. "With advisors to encounter, I might have had a rougher time," Dr. Locke said.

The "tradition-breaking" data gives to the public the extent to which the exclusion of the colored people from American life has been carried, and sometimes tells what forces keep him excluded and what forces and what techniques can smash this exclusion.

Most intelligent people know the causes and effects in this instance by heart and without the aid of the solicitious race consultants.

(To Be Continued)

A LITTLE SKYLIGHT
By F. J. EARL

Life has forged
Its finest link
When we, at last
Begin to think.

— Change the World —

Let Dialect Stories Die Out

— by Mike Gold —

Daily Worker N.Y., N.Y.

LET me put in a word for a poor sinner who did not mean to do wrong. Life is so full of bumps and mistakes and we must learn to differentiate between some guy who slips on a banana peel like Johnny Meldon and some enemy deliberately kicking humanity around.

Comrade Meldon records his impressions of New York in a Daily Worker column. Last week he wrote about some Jewish ladies in a style which angered some readers of the paper. What was his crime? Johnny had the ladies talking in a dialect unfunny as the disgusting Mr. Harry Hershfield.

I don't know why dialect stories are so offensive, but they always are. Jewish comedians tell such stories about Jews, Negro comedians about Negroes, Swedes, Scotch, Irishmen about their own compatriots. But the total effect generally has the flavor of racist provocation. In our dangerous Nazi-infected time, this type of humor is like matches lit near a gas-tank.

1-25-45

Such stories tend to build up a pattern of contempt in the minds of the listener. In Germany nothing was more popular among the Nazi swine than Jewish dialect stories. Harry Hershfield could have reaped a fortune there on stage, radio and press. I swear I heard one of his "jokes" repeated over the radio by a blubbery Nazi actor.

Negro dialect yarns are the favorite fodder of Ku Klux loafers in southern barber shops and pool halls. The white gangsters feed their own stupidity and racial pride in mulling over the alleged humor of being colored. It's all done in broad dialect too—without that, the point would be lost.

N.Y., N.Y.

Let this dialect stuff die out, friends. It is always comedy. If humor must depend on mispronunciation, or misspelling, or the twists of dialect, then it cannot be more than juvenile and shallow.

As for the problem of reproducing the language of people of different stocks when writing fiction or reporting, it seems to me that even here dialect is unnecessary. Nobody does his thinking in dialect. The immigrant thinks in his own native tongue and does it clearly enough. It is only when he has to translate his thoughts into an unfamiliar speech that the quaintness and the grotesqueries creep in.

Have you ever traveled in a foreign land and tried to speak the language? In Russia, France and other places where I tried to make myself understood, I always arrived at the ultimate feeling that I was feeble-minded. The natives smiled at me tolerantly; maybe they went home and wrote humorous columns about the way I had mangled their language.

Daily Worker

The Daily Worker, inflexible champion of American race equality, has long banished dialect stories from its pages. Meldon, as I have stated, merely slipped up on a casual peel. He really knows how to stand upright. Some of his best friends, including his charming wife, are Jewish. He will never tell a Jewish dialect story again. Nor will I ever relate humorous incidents in a painful Irish brogue. We are all going to lead better lives from now on. Dialect is out, with the funny racist story with a secret poison in its tail. People are people, and if you can write about humanity with compassion and understanding it will not need dialect to make you succeed.

Coast Lea[illegible]s Act to Control Racial Discrimination

California Treatmen[illegible] f Nisei Improves While Oregon Lags

This is the second article of a series which PM asked Carey McWilliams to write on the West Coast racial situation on the eve of the United Nations conference. McWilliams, an outstanding liberal, is author of Factories in the Field, Ill Fares the Land, *and* Brothers Under the Skin.

In Gresham, Oregon—near Portland—an organization known as the Oregon Property Owners League has been formed for the purpose of "keeping the Japanese out of Gresham" and, eventually, of securing legislation for the deportation of all persons of Japanese descent. This organization did not seem to be making much headway until two professional organizers suddenly appeared on the scene.

These organizers, Art Ritchie, former editor of the Seattle *Star*, and A. E. McCroskey, have opened headquarters in the Multnomah Hotel in Portland and are busily engaged in recruiting members (with a membership fee of $10 and monthly dues of $1). To date some 600 members have been enrolled.

At public meetings sponsored by the Gresham organization, the stage has been decorated with large-sized photographs depicting acts of savagery committed by the Japanese against Americans in the Pacific; and an ex-Marine, in uniform, usually appears and recites an obviously well-rehearsed piece.

One of the promoters involved in this race-baiting organization, Art Ritchie, has had considerable experience in promotional activities. Not so long ago, he was trying to sell municipalities on the idea of building "war memorials." When this particular promotion did not seem to strike fire, he began selling busts of President Roosevelt to local Democratic Clubs. And when this promotion also failed to assume spectacular proportions, he apparently decided to have a fling at anti-evacuee agitation.

With the appearance of Messrs. Ritchie and McCroskey it is apparent, as the Portland *Oregonian* recently pointed out, that organized anti-evacuee activity has lost its amateur standing.

Realizing the danger involved in permitting such organized and professionally promoted activity to continue unchallenged, a group of distinguished citizens held a mass meeting in Gresham early in March at which a policy of fair play was advocated. Among the speakers were former Gov. Charles Sprague and E. B. McNaughton, president of the First National Bank of Portland.

At about the same time, the Multnomah Bar Association appointed a special committee to protect the constitutional rights of returning evacuees. Unfortunately, however, this counter-campaign was not launched soon enough to prevent the enactment of discriminatory legislation in Oregon.

On the last day of the session, the Oregon Legislature, by a vote of 55 to 2, enacted an Alien Land Act designed to prevent alien Japanese from living on or using land purchased in the name of a relative. Since the bill carried an emergency rider, it went into effect immediately upon being signed by Gov. Earl Snell (who actively sponsored the bill) on Mar. 27. While the measure is probably unconstitutional, it will have the effect of making it difficult for evacuees to re-engage in agricultural production in Oregon. The act represents the first and only piece of discriminatory legislation passed on the West Coast since the Army's order of Dec. 17.

While there have been more "incidents" in California since Dec. 17 than in either Washington or Oregon, the general situation shows marked and steady improvement. For the incidents which have occurred seem to have provoked a general reaction in favor of the evacuees.

Following the attempted burning of the home of Sumio Dio near Auburn, Cal., on Jan. 18, for example, a local fair-play committee was formed in the county. Throughout the state, in fact, public opinion has tended to support the evacuees. Gov. Earl Warren correctly appraised the situation when, on Jan. 29, he informed his cabinet that "a majority opinion in California supports the right of Americans of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes."

Five Types

Under the leadership of Attorney General Robert W. Kenny, local law enforcement officials have been doing a good job. On Mar. 16, the Attorney General told the sheriffs of California, assembled in Sacramento, what he expected of them in vigorous, unequivocal, and hard-hitting terms.

Five types of persons, he said, are involved in anti-evacuee agitation.

¶ Those who are admittedly prejudiced on the score of race.

¶ "Hoodlum elements" frequently approaching draft age.

¶ Professional inciters to violence.

¶ "Jap Baiters" of the type who, in the language of the Attorney General, "want to fight not in the jungle, or on a beachhead against regular troops, but safely at home against defenseless old men, women and children."

¶ "Last and most vicious, those who cover their selfish economic interested with a pretense of patriotic motive."

In fact, these are the elements that, throughout the West Coast, are seeking to cause trouble. They are definitely a minority element, even in the localities where incidents have occurred.

No Success

To date they have not succeeded in forming a single compact organization; nor have they directely involved the major mass organizations of the region in their activities. The problem is to keep these elements constantly on the defensive. For this strategy to succeed, the majority must be organized in favor of fair-play. For when the majority is not organized, it is always possible for these troublesome elements to engineer the adoption of discriminatory legislation; to stir up trouble; to inspire boycott movements; to undermine majority sentiment.

Legislators are frequently afraid to oppose these elements since they assume, in the absence of information to the contrary, that they actually represent majority opinion.

Now is the crucial time on the West Coast. If the forces in favor of fair play will speak out boldly, if they will take a firm position and then organize to defend this position, they can easily isolate and eventually destroy these provocative organized groups.

The small fires of prejudice and antagonism which exist on the West Coast today can be quickly extinguished; but if these fires are permitted to smolder they can become dangerous in the postwar period. Since few of the people who oppose the return of the evacuees are motivated by economic considerations, many of them can be drawn away from this incipient agitation. The rural areas generally are more susceptible to this agitation than the urban areas (where the bulk of the population resides).

But, even in rural areas, many people oppose the return of the evacuees primarily because it is "the thing to do,"—a means of improving one's status, a technique by which one can become identified with large shipper-grower interests. Ignoring the rural-urban difference, public opinion on the West Coast divides somewhat as follows: about 20 per cent of the people actively oppose the return of the evacuees, about 20 per cent actively favor their return, and the remaining 60 per cent are either indifferent or inclined to be fair.

In the past, as Lord Bryce once pointed out, the West Coast in general and California in particular, has tended to regard itself as a region apart from the rest of the nation. Long exercising an extraordinarily important influence on our relations with the colored races of the Far East, the region has never thought of itself as being an integral part of the Pacific World.

Today the West Coast has become our racial frontier, with important groupings of every racial strain in the American population: Indians, Negroes, Caucasians, Mexicans, Koreans, Japanese, Filipinos, Chinese, and Hindus.

On the West Coast these various people coming, as the late Dr. Robert E. Park once observed, "from such diverse and distant places," meet in a rapidly changing social and industrial frontier. What happens in the field of race relations in the region, therefore, has the utmost national and international significance, a significance which the Apr. 25 conference merely serves to emphasize. Will the San Francisco meeting mark the end to this long-sensed feeling of isolation? Will the West Coast decide to join the United Nations and put aside the parochial, outmoded prejudices of the past? If the evacuee question were the major cause of racial unrest on the West Coast, the answer would be, I believe, a forthright "ye[illegible]."

But the major issue today, particularly in the Northwest, involves another question, namely, the heavy influx of Negro migrants.

Regrouping Asked For Md. Board on Negro Problems

Baltimore, Oct. 14 (AP).—Charging that the State Commission of Problems Affecting the Negro Population had not fulfilled its purpose, Alexander J. Allen, executive secretary of the Urban League, asked Governor O'Conor to reorganize the group and clarify its objectives.

In a letter to the Maryland Governor, Allen stated "it is my impression that the commission itself is not clear as to just what its role in the field of race relations should be."

The State commission was set up in 1942 after a delegation of 2000 Negro citizens had called on Governor O'Conor at Annapolis.

What Negroes Are Doing

Birmingham News Ala. 1-7-45

BY OSCAR W. ADAMS

Chairman of the Eighth Avenue branch committee of management of the Y. W. C. A. announces appointment of Mrs. Erma Green Word of Nashville, Tenn., as executive secretary, effective Jan. 1, 1945.

Mrs. Word comes to the branch with a background of social, civic, religious and volunteer work. She is a graduate of Spelman College and has taught and done group work in the USO for three years. The new secretary is responsible for the first Girl Reserve groups organized in Brunswick, Ga., and Hattiesburg, Miss.

Mrs. Word was born in Grand Bassa, Liberia, Africa, and after the death of her father, who was a judge and lawyer there, her mother returned to the United States and made Nashville their home.

Her activities in the church as superintendent, teacher and pianist for the daily Bible vacation school, Sunday School teacher and social worker in the community program of her church in Nashville is proof that Mrs. Word has a wealth of experience in dealing with people.

* * *

FROM PARIS COMES news of an unusual ceremony that was staged at Rouen, France, where the Darental Bridge, largest in France, was dedicated to two colored soldiers of the 392nd Engineer Regiment General Service.

They were Pfc. I. D. Dickerson of Pikeville, N. C., and Pfc. Albert Amos of Cave City, Ky.

Pfc. Dickerson was killed by an anti-personnel bomb while clearing a minefield at Carenton, and Amos was killed by an anti-personnel bomb while on guard duty in Brittany.

The ceremony included award of the Legion of Merit to Mr. Sgt. Eldred M. Currie of Nashville, Tenn.

Pvt. Al June of Rodessa, La., received the Certificate of Merit for saving a soldier from burning to death. The soldier's clothes caught fire from an explosion of a gasoline tank. In fear, he started to run away, thereby feeding the flames with his movement. Pvt. June threw the soldier on the ground and rolled him about until the flames were extinguished.

* * *

NEW OFFICERS of the Birmingham branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be installed by Prof. C. G. Christian, chairman of the vote commission of the Alabama State Teachers Association, at a meeting at Green Liberty Baptist Church at 4 p.m. Sunday, Jan. 21.

Officers are L. H. Britt, president; the Rev. W. H. Perry, vice president; Emory O. Jackson, executive secretary; S. J. Bennett, treasurer, and J. J. Green, chairman of the executive committee.

Solos will be rendered by Miss Edna Foush, soprano of the James Johnson a capella choir, and Miss Savannah Crews of the Bradford choral group. 1-7-45

Mrs. Mabel Barker Murphy is chairman of the program committee, and Miss Corietta Mitchell, who handles the music, is assistant.

* * *

THE HOLIDAY SEASON at the Fourth Avenue USO was marked by decorations and a host of volunteer workers. On Christmas Eve, senior hostesses served turkey sandwiches to 115 service men with 18 hostesses participating.

Christmas Day, the Army Mothers served 224 turkey dinners with seven mothers participating. Junior hostesses played Santa Claus to guests by giving gifts from six booths representing the 48 states.

New Year's Day the provincial hog jowl and black-eyed peas was the predominant dish, with the Army Mothers in charge.

* * *

NEWS OF THE APPOINTMENT of Capt. Henry L. Twigg, in the European theater of operations, as member of the general court-martial board, reached his home town, Memphis, Tenn., last week.

Capt. Twigg, in the U. S. Third Army, is the first Negro officer in Europe to receive such appointment, said the announcement. He volunteered for service with the armed services more than three years ago and received his commission at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Twigg, Memphis. 1-7-45

CHARLES W. ASKEW, secretary-treasurer of the Vulcan Bowl committee and Negro Y. M. C. A. secretary, will address the Birmingham Negro Business League at 1 p.m. Monday, announces W. H. Hollins, secretary.

He will discuss origin, history and development of the Vulcan Bowl classic as a project of the Negro Y. M. C. A. advisory committee.

League meetings were suspended during the holidays.

President A. G. Gaston will report at the meeting on the conference recently held here with National President Roscoe Dunjee.

1-7-45

"A STORY OF AGRICULTURAL and Industrial Opportunities for Negroes in North Carolina," a pictorial review edited by C. A. Irvin, public relations director of the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C., was announced last week by Gov. J. M. Broughton.

The illustrated bulletin, one of a series, is designed, according to Gov. Broughton, to acquaint people more fully with progress of Negroes and opportunities for development of the race in agriculture and industry of North Carolina. 1-7-45

In commenting on the bulletin, Gov. Broughton said: "It is hoped that this bulletin will serve not only to set forth in attractive form the activities in which Negroes in this state are engaged along agricultural and industrial lines, but will further stimulate young people of this race to get better training for useful lives." 1-7-45

Copies of the bulletin may be secured upon request from C. A. Irvin, public relations director, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.

Says Prejudice Being Breached In Dixie States

Atlanta World 4-28-45

Atlanta, Ga.

Georgia White Paper Sounds Hopeful Note

MACON, Ga.—(ANP)— Race prejudice, which has been kept alive through generations of artificial barriers is being breached here in the south, through the courageous and intelligent cooperation of both whites and Negroes, according to the Macon News, liberal white daily.

"Georgia," said the News editorially Tuesday, "which a few short years ago had no organized agencies to combat this century-old cancer, now has many, all working toward a common goal. Neither race wants the idea of so-called social equality" injected into the present pressing issue which is basically the economic and civil rights of a large segment of our population. 4-28-45

ASKS AID

"If the white people of the south want to do the honest thing by all of its citizens, of all colors, of all races, of all religious and political faiths, they will join in this fight for common decency.

"Inherited prejudices of the white people of the south are giving way to logic, to decency and to the humanitarian cause of a minority of our population that too long has been held in virtual economic peonage, victims of unscrupulous landlords and money-lenders.

FORESEES DIFFICULTY

"War's close is going to bring a test of courage to both races. The ignorant, vicious Negro, grown arrogant through suddenly acquired ability to earn more than ever earned before, and working far removed from his former surroundings in the south, will be difficult to handle. The vicious and ignorant white man on the other hand, who claims only a white skin as evidence of his superiority, will attempt, as he has in the past, to abuse and discriminate against the Negro. 4-28-45

'It is going to take the best efforts of both races to keep down these elements that would destroy both. It is going to take increasing patience, work and study to achieve a unity that we must have between the races to advance the best interests of all of us. —

Schieffelin to Get Award

N.Y. Times

The Council for Fair Play has chosen William J. Schieffelin as the first recipient of its annual Racial Understanding Award, "in recognition of his lifetime devotion to the causes working for racial harmony," it was announced yesterday by Newbold Morris, President of the City Council and chairman of the fair-play council.

The presentation will be made at a concert in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Sunday afternoon.

The Nation 4-28-45

THE AUTHORITIES AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON IN California have worked out a streamlined solution for the race problem in America—if it could only be applied on a mass scale. Some time ago the authorities came to the sensible conclusion that prejudice did not necessarily need to be respected inside prison walls. Having convinced themselves of the soundness of this novel proposition, they proceeded to order the white inmates to eat in the mess hall in which Negro prisoners are served, thereby upsetting a time-honored San Quentin tradition ("interfering with the *mores*," in sociological parlance). The white prisoners, with amusing arrogance, refused to comply with the order. The answer of the authorities was to order 1,110 convicts kept in solitary confinement on one meal a day until they could master their Mississippian indignation. After twelve hours of confinement, these haughty advocates of white supremacy, without exception, decided that they could actually eat a meal in the presence of Negroes. And no subsequent disorders have been reported. The technique having proved so effective, it is unfortunate that it cannot be applied on a nation-wide scale—for about twelve hours. While Bilbo and Rankin might conceivably be somewhat more intransigent than the 1,110 white prisoners in San Quentin, still it seems reasonable to assume that their desire for mere food—not to mention good Southern cooking—would soon overcome their reluctance to eat with Negroes. In any case, the authorities at San Quentin are entitled to a large measure of commendation for having braved the outraged sensibilities of a thousand criminals. If the example is followed by other institutions, we may actually succeed in outlawing segregation in every prison in America. 4-28-45

Dixie Men

Times-Dispatch Richmond, Va.

[New York Herald Tribune]

A GREAT TEACHER and a great Negro leader, both of them born Southerners, soon will be working side by side and effectively to improve interracial relations and Negro education on a national scale and to provide better housing for Negroes in New York. The announcement comes from Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, president of the Phelps Stokes Fund, who is to be succeeded by Dr. Jackson Davis, from Virginia, a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary College and associate director of the General Education Board. Dr. Davis's right-hand man, as director and chief administrator of the Phelps Stokes Fund, will be Dr. Channing Tobias, now senior director of the YMCA department of interracial services. He once narrowly escaped lynching when he was mistaken for some one else in his native Georgia—only to become all the more dynamic an exponent of forward-looking cooperation. That such a choice can be made is testimony to the spread of enlightenment down South. With those who have furthered that cause, the tolerant everywhere will rejoice and say "Hooray!" 12-10-45

Vermont Vacation Plan Adopted by New Hampshire, Connecticut

AFRO-AMERICAN 5-19-45

Baltimore, Md.

By LULA JONES GARRETT

The Vermont vacation plan, inaugurated by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low of Johnson, Vt., last summer, and under which children from Harlem were taken for visits in homes of white citizens of the section, will be adopted by parishes in New Hamshire and Connnecticut, this summer, it was learned this week. 5-19-45

When white vermonters took the children into their homes, last year, as an experiment in racial relations as well as to have their children learn something about a group of children with whom they had had no contact, the project drew nation-wide comment, not all of which was favorable.

Counter Successful

But so successful did the Vermonters consider their project that they have doubled the number of children they will entertain this summer. So popular were the little tan guests with their white hosts that in may cases visits were cut short in ne home to be shared with another home when the clamored-for guests ran short.

80 children were taken last summer. 125 children have been asked for, this summer. For two weeks they will eat, sleep, play and study with white children of that area. 5-19-45

Council of Churches Act

The Rev. Bradford Young, secretary of the department of social action of the New Hampshire Council of Churches, said that plans to entertain 80 children in that State have ben completed.

This project will be conducted on the same plan as that designed by the Rev. Mr. Low in Vermont. From August 9-22 they will be guests principally in the counties of Hillsboro and Merrimack, N.H. and will come from New York

will sponsor the visits. 5-19-45

When the plan was first revealed last year, the Rev. Mr. Low, Scottish-born clergyman, received hundreds of letters, many from Southerners who objected strenuously to this show of "social equality." There were more letters favoring the plan, however, than there were opposing it.

Citizens of the tiny town of Johnson (pop. 1800) and surrounding communities were quite perplexed by the unusual amount of publicity given by the metropolitan press to, what to them, was just an everyday incident. They were particularly pleased to have their visitors and asked that they return.

This year, the Rev. Mr. Low will have 125 children from Harlem. The Connecticut project will be under the direction of the Litchfield County Council of Churches and will be conducted from July 9-23. Children will come from New Haven and Hartford and will be placed in homes in various parishes. 5-19-45

The New Hampshire project, which will be conducted from August 9-22, will accommodate about 80 children who will be selected from various churches by the Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, rector of St. Philip PE Church, New York.

Church families in Hillsboro and Merrimack Counties will be hosts.

As long as there are such people as these substantial New England Christians demonstrating the principle of brotherly love there is hope for the world. The children of today are the men and women of tomorrow and if we can get them off to a good start in interracial relations we will have done much to reduce conflicts farther down the line.

The area for such advances is great but there must always be a beginning. Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut are showing the way. Let others follow. 5-19-45

the week

Afro-American

N.E. Shows the Way

5-19-45

From a GI in France

Baltimore, Md.

By W. I. GIBSON

The seeds of goodwill sown last year by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, liberal Vermont Congregational pastor, in bringing from Harlem 73 children for a two-week stay with white families in and around Johnson, Vt., are bearing fruit.

Word now comes that not only will the Vermont visits be repeated in July, but that New Hampshire and Connecticut are also adopting the plan. The Council of Churches in each of these States

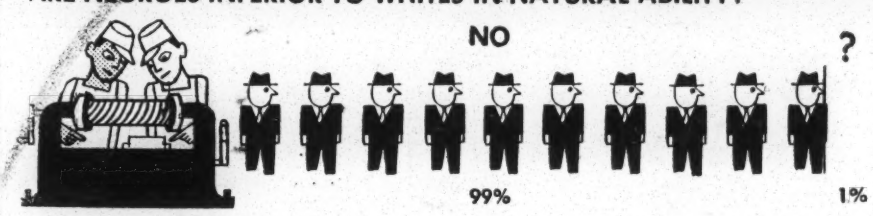
Experts Score Job Barriers As Worst Handicap to Negro

New York, N.Y.

A.M.

The American magazine for August, in its Poll of Experts, publishes a summary of the opinions of a large group of authorities on race relations on the question: "Should Negroes have equal rights?" The experts, polled by Dr. Arthur Kornhauser of Columbia University, answered with a unanimous Yes—99 per cent held that Negroes were equal to whites in natural ability. Then the experts went on to offer specific suggestions on what is most needed to avoid race troubles here. The following excerpts from the article include their prescription: 7-16-45

HERE'S HOW THE EXPERTS VOTED ON TWO VITAL POINTS AFFECTING NEGRO-WHITE RELATIONSHIPS



During the war, Negroes have won some new ground in their fight against discrimination and "second-class citizenship." Some of the barriers against them have been lifted in private industry, in government jobs, in the armed forces.

But what will happen when the nation starts readjusting itself to peace and Negro veterans go back to their old towns? Negroes are justifiably apprehensive . . . Our statesmen are apprehensive, too. They know that while we grapple with our race problem in America the eyes of the world will be upon us. Yellow-skinned Asiatics, brown-skinned Indians, Filipinos, Arabs, and Latin Americans, and dark-skinned Africans will be skeptical if we plead for democracy and equality abroad while race riots rage at home . . .

Lower Barriers

The experts say tha. one of the greatest necessities is the removal of barriers to jobs. In many occupations Negrces are prevented from working at all; in others they are kept from rising to the extent of their natural abilities . . .

The experts agree in condemning employment practices which refused to give Negroes their full rights. They recommend that the Negro have a fair chance at any job he is qualified to fill—have equal pay for equal work—equal chances for promotion—equal security on the job both in industry and in government service.

A leading recommendation is that laws should be enacted to guarantee against discrimination in employment. No other specific step is recommended nearly as often by the experts. Many mention favorably the new law along these lines in New York State. 7-16-45

A second big necessity mentioned by a number of the experts is that America build better housing for the Negro and stop reserving the hovels and tenements of our worst slums for him. Many of them believe that there is no justification for compelling the Negro to live in segregated districts or in separate housing projects. They recommend that such arrangements be changed at once in the North and as soon as race feelings will permit in the South.

Need Education

A third need is to give the Negroes a better chance for a good education. The experts declared that we should increase the funds available for Negro education, particularly in the South, and gradually abolish the system that keeps the Negro in separate, and inferior, schools in many areas. 7-16-45

On top of all these needs, the experts say, is a fourth: The Negro must have the right to vote. Men and women deprived of their votes are unable to protect their other rights. They cannot possibly develop into useful, responsible citizens. This, the experts insist, is fundamental in a democracy. Many of the experts state that the poll tax and "white primaries" must go.

Several others note the grave need in the South for adequate police forces that will protect Negroes against violence, and for law enforcement that will give the Negro just trials in the courts. Special attention is called to the explosive dangers present in any mistreatment of returning Negro veterans.

All Fault Not On One Side

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.

To the Editor of The Courier-Journal:

Listening to Ted Malone's broadcast on Columbus Day, I wished that every person in the whole wide world who harbors hate of any kind toward any individual, class, race, color or creed might hear it also. He talked of majorities and minorities, warning that if world power is to be in the hands of the majorities, the white peoples of the world, the Christians and those who possess wealth, had better open their eyes; because "the yellow race, paganism and poverty are in the majority in this old world."

Malone called attention to the futility of trying to legislate against intolerance, stating that such an attempt is as vain as trying to legislate against sickness. 10-28-45

If the new world of peace is to come, we must all lay aside hate. That goes for minorities as well for majorities; for there is as much of it on one side as there is on the other. Many a Negro hates white people just because they are white, just as many whites hate Negroes for no better reason than that their skins are dark. Many a poor man hates rich people, many an uneducated man hates educated people, many a person despises another because he was born and reared in a different stratum of society; and many a child who comes from the wrong side of the track is taught to hate the children on the other side, just as the latter children have been taught by their parents to scorn the former.

All this is an old, old story. It will be a glorious new story, a glorious new day, a glorious new world when we lay aside all this hate, and with love, or tolerance, at least begin building for peace in our own Christianized lives and in our own regenerated hearts.

BESSIE SCOTT.

Race Relations Sunday

Atlanta World 2-11-45

Today is an excellent stage in the course of the war and in the face of postwar times, to take stock on the status and trends in race relations. And Sunday is a significant day in which Christians of all faiths might rededicate themselves to the shaping of a world order in which the Christian ideal will be the dominating passion undergirding the action of men. Despite the predictions of some prophets of gloom, the bright gleam of a more orderly and friendly social order seem apparent on the horizon. In the field of social and economic relations, we may take comfort in certain gains, impossible of attainment without the generous cooperation of white and Negro leaders thinking and working in one accord. Significant in this respect is admittance of Negro women into the WAVES and SPARS; Negro commissioned officers in the Navy; the momentous decision of the U. S. Supreme Court in behalf of Negro firemen; the equally significant Supreme Court decision outlawing the White Primary, and the more recent abolition of the poll tax in Georgia. All these gains have been noted in the past year, together with a growing number of liberals, both as individuals and as editors, have come out with pronouncements of deep importance for better and more wholesome race relations.

2-11-45

In spite of these, there is yet pressing need and room for still greater improvements, such as those pointed out by Negro Churchmen in a recent statement of beliefs. We commend the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America for its pioneering efforts in better race relations through its appointment of Dr. B. E. Mays, to its Vice-Presidency. Definitely, we get a gleam of a better world. True, it is that its a world in the making. But a new world, nevertheless. A Southerner, writing some months past in an issue of the Atlantic Monthly, takes a rather fatalistic view of race relation in the South. He writes:

"The Southern Negro suffers mental aberrations because he lives among whites upon terms which they lay down, while the whites suffer other aberrations because he lives among the masses of Negroes. These aberrations are inescapable in a society that is kept going more by unwritten and unwritable laws than by written law affecting the race; by an immense and elaborate code of etiquette that governs their daily relations; by an exquisite and intuitive tact on the part of both whites and Negroes; by adherence to a labyrinthine code of manners, taboos, and conventions. There is therefore a sense of strain in the air; of a delicately poised equilibrium; of forces held in leash. Here men toss uneasily at night and awake fatigued in the morning. Upon such a society one must not lightly pass judgment; nor must one seek to apply patent remedies, for to do so is to play recklessly with explosives."

We draw at length upon this rather calamitous statement of conditions that our readers might be encouraged by the tremendous distance the whole South has traveled in race relations since, if ever in the past decade, such a condition of affairs existed. We can and we must realize we are in a world in which all human personalities will be respected and valued in terms of Christ.

RACE RELATIONS SUNDAY

New York Age 2-10-45

AND while on the subject of Brotherhood Week, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, in a special Race Relations Message last week, warned that Negro service men fighting along with white comrades in battle will not accept in peace what they opposed "unto the death" in war.

The statement from the national inter-church body—designed to be used February 11, (Race Relations Sunday) by churches and religious groups as well as throughout the entire month—also acknowledged as the "most conspicuous failure" of Christians in this country their non-success in bringing racial actions into line with their profession.

2-10-45

"Non-white races, who constitute the vast majority of the human race," the message said, "are rightly tired of the attitudes of superiority of those who, though a racial minority, control the governments of the world. Those who have measured themselves with their white comrades in service and have found no reason for shame or apology will not accept in peace that which in war they opposed unto the death."

Declaring that the war has made clear both how false have been many of our racial attitudes and that there was no basic difference between men, the statement said the American Creed proclaims equality of all and the Christian religion announces the possibility of an honest and friendly world through recognition of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. "To accept this principle is one thing; to show evidence of that acceptance in action is quite another."

2-10-45

"Negroes," the statement continued, "are greatly concerned about jobs, about segregation in and out of the armed services and about equality of treatment after the war. The Puerto Rican situation, the thousands of Mexicans in our labor camps, the resettlement of Japanese-Americans taken from their homes, the place of the American Indian, the Oriental exclusion acts and the insidious developments of anti-Semitism are domestic problems that cry out for Christian treatment. The great international injustices in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the sea must have Christian settlement."

It is well that the Church has issued this warning because perhaps it will do something about making Christianity a reality.

68d-1945

Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Roosevelt Accepts Award To Late Husband

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17—(AP)—The late President Franklin D. Roosevelt was "a friend of all peoples and never thought of anyone as having a label," says the widow of the man who was honored posthumously with Brith Sholom's 1945 humanitarian award. 12-17-45

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt accepted the award yesterday. It paid tribute to Roosevelt's "untiring efforts in behalf of the stricken and oppressed peoples of the world.'

The former First Lady named Roosevelt College, Chicago, as donor of a four-year scholarship to be given in her husband's name as part of the award.

"I know they don't pay any attention to race, color or creed there," she asserted, in accepting the award from Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, of New York. 12-17-45

The South Is Changing

By WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
Daily Worker
CHICAGO.

SOUTH CAROLINA! I returned from there last week. That trip was an amazingly heartening experience. Changes of a fundamental character in human relations are taking place there. Negroes and the forward moving white men and women are finding contact all along the color line. In business, labor, and in cultural institutions they are bridging the more than half a century in which hate, imposed from without, has separated them. They are moving at an incredibly rapid pace.

It is the impact of the war. Every effort toward victory is knitting our country into a closer bond of unity. Our discussion of postwar relations is cementing unity. Every advance toward unity more clearly discloses the outlines of the common enemy within as well as without. Facts are stubborn things. Exhausted soil, undeveloped water power, illiteracy, children and women suffering dangerously from malnutrition, prostitution which must cater to the lust of the rich planters and the Northern industrialists who find the South their playground even during the period of the war—all of these factors have contributed to the backwardness of the South and retarded its ability to contribute fully men or resources to solving the fundamental issues before us. Learning these facts is creating a greater awareness of the damage done to the South. That damage can be repaired only through unity of effort by white and black.

Something New In American History

The siren call for "white supremacy" is losing its power to lure the white masses to self destruction. The landless, poverty stricken poor whites deeply love their country. Yet, through the destructive economic, political, and cultural activities of their landlord masters, they cannot give their best to their country's defenses. Now they are mobilizing to fight the enemy within, and they are beginning to see the Negro as their ally. The whole South is seething.

American history has seen no such movement of the Negro people. It is national in scope and becoming national in content. Today's struggles surpass the proportions of those which raged 1800 to 1860. The call of the Century of the Common Man to a people's revolution of worldwide proportions has greater vitality than did the call to save the nation from becoming half slave and half free. Negroes recognize their identity with mankind. New Denmark Veseys and Nat Turners are emerging. The conditions of the struggle are different but the objectives are similar. The threat to the nation and the development of national unity have shown the Negro people that their allies range from coast to coast, from the Canadian border to the Gulf, and that millions of men in lands once unknown to them are fighting with them in a common cause. In the South they drop their buckets where they are to find ready support.

Lincoln-Roosevelt; Davis-Hoover

Constitutional forms of struggle now need only to be relied upon to defeat the old masters. All the revolutionary fervor can be poured into these new channels. New Constitutions can be fought for to replace those outmoded documents which date back to that period which destroyed the Reconstruction. Not only can these new Constitutions contain greatly strengthened Bills of Rights, but they can include something new—Economic Bills of Rights. They can be made to live. Constitutions which are now only programs of action can, through struggle for their provisions, be made to express and represent the victories we have achieved.

Governors Arnall of Georgia, O'Coner of Maryland, Williams of South Carolina, and Darden of Virginia have come out against the old polltax laws. Boss Crump of Memphis, Tennessee, is being fought savagely by Jennings Perry, who has just written that revealing book, **Democracy Begins at Home.** Mayors of Southern cities are demanding changes in the activities of the City Councils. Where once the retardation of the Negro advancement was the sole question, now, increasingly, the tempo of the economic and political advancement of our country is the subject of debate.

What Lincoln was for the North and West in 1860 Roosevelt is becoming for the nation in 1945. The place of Jefferson Davis, the foremost advocate of slavery is being taken on a national scale by Herbert Hoover, the engineer of the new slavery. There is some repetition of history, but on an infinitely higher scale. The growing unity for progress in the South is cutting across family ties, is severing the closest of old political associations. Jennings Perry, editor of the "Tennesseean" was a Jesse Jones man: now he is a people's man. The South is becoming an integral part of the nation.

Not all Negro leaders see the significance of these changes in terms of the freedom of black men. Their vision is blurred by looking at one color only. They have been seeing "black" for so long that they have lost the ability to integrate the Negro's struggle with the struggle of that white America which is ill fed, ill clothed, and ill housed, and with the ever growing mass of American people who want equality of opportunity for all in order to get it for themselves. Those Negro leaders must be subjected to the sharpest censure. They are becoming "misleaders." But it must be understood that the masses they lead are drawn into their orbit by reason of the weaknesses in our own program of action.

I was also in St. Louis. There the "March on Washington" crowd tried to sidetrack the fight for a new Constitution in Missouri where a slave Constitution was being repealed. They did confuse the masses. It was, however, solely because we were not clearly showing the tremendous advances inherent in the new Constitution and the greater possibility it offered for developing the struggle, together with the white neighbor, for full freedom.

Negroes Looking For Freedom Road

The Negro masses are everywhere expressing the fervent desire to be shown the road and to be led in struggle by men who have the respect of the whole American people. The call is being made for daring leadership—leadership that sees the larger aspects of the question. The call is not alone for political thinkers. Men are wanted who see the tremendous possibilities for the Negro to emerge as a force in every phase of America life through the struggle for the Economic Bill of Rights and 60,000,000 jobs, Dumbarton Oaks, and Bretton Woods; men are needed who see the larger horizons set aglow by the Teheran and Yalta Conferences. Negro men as leaders are needed in every realm of economics, politics, and culture.

Among the Negroes, those who see so clearly theoretically are lagging in many spots in formulating tactics. They must help formulate programs of action and help coordinate these with the national efforts. From Texas, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama—from the whole South—from Detroit, Gary, Chicago, Omaha, from the whole West, the ferment of activity is proof that it is truly NOW OR NEVER.

Within the womb of national unity a new America is being born. We, too, are qualified to function as its midwives.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

Prejudice Takes a Licking

Dear Sirs: I have read Dorothy Baruch's moving article, Sleep Comes Hard, in *The Nation* for January 27 and found particular interest in her account of how the Maxwell family was driven from a white community by ostracism, slander, and threats of violence. I'd like to say that it doesn't have to be that way. Prejudice can be licked. We did it in our own neighborhood. Perhaps the case of the Johnsons of West Hollywood and their victory can be taken as a pattern for similar victories in other communities. The backbone of the pattern is the militant decency of most people once they are informed, aroused, and organized.

The Johnsons—that isn't their real name—are a Negro family, and they couldn't find a place to live at any price. Finally they bought a house in our district, which is white, and moved in. Their next-door neighbors were outraged, drew up a petition, and began a campaign among the whites to force the Johnsons to vacate. The bigots were off to a flying start. But that was as far as they got. As they circulated their petition they were astonished and dismayed to find that people refused to sign it. The Johnsons still live in their new home, and they will continue to stay there. They have not been ostracized, and they are becoming part of the life of the community.

The Johnsons fared better than the Maxwells, not because we have fewer bigots in our district or are in any way unusual, but simply because neighborhood liberal elements were already geared to fight. This is the way we did it. Just before the last election a group of us had formed the West Hollywood Committee to help reelect Roosevelt and to further democracy. After election we enlarged our membership and tried to work at being responsible citizens—we studied local, state, national, and international affairs, formed investigating and study groups, and made our wishes known to our legislators in Sacramento and Washington.

When the Johnson incident occurred, we were prepared. Our first step was to welcome the Johnsons and assure them of our support and friendship. They were asked to join our club and did so. Next we studied the legal aspects of the case and conducted a whirlwind house-to-house campaign against the petition being circulated by the bigots. Members spoke to non-member friends, who were also pressed into the fight. Naturally everyone was with us, but the decent people rallied to the cause and were able to defeat the petition. As a result of this common experience, the Johnsons have a home, West Hollywood has acquired another worth-while asset toward reclaiming the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment from the junk pile. That is why, while I share Miss Baruch's bitterness at the plight of the Negro, I can by no means accept her despairing view of the problem.

JARMILA MARTON

West Hollywood, Cal., February 23

Poll Shows Southern Editors Oppose Bilbo-Rankin Race Slurs

Southern editors are overwhelmingly opposed to the recent expressions of racial prejudice in Congress and feel such statements do not represent the true feeling of the South, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare disclosed in revealing the results of a poll of 251 white newspaper editors in 13 Southern states.

SEN. BILBO

In releasing the results of the survey, Dr. Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, at its New York headquarters said that the poll would be one of the most forceful arguments when proponents of a permanent Fair Employment Practices Committee and anti-polltax legislation press for congressional action after Congress reconvenes.

The poll centering around the statement of Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss) that "the Negro soldier was an utter and abysmal failure in combat in Europe. He has disgraced the flag of his country" revealed that 75½ percent of Southern editors believe this view did not reflect the "prevailing opinion of Southern people." Only 10 percent voted yes on this question, 14½ percent undecided. Eighty-three percent scored Sen. Eastland's statement as "a hazard to the nation's war effort." Only 5 percent supported his views.

OPPOSE BILBO

According to Dr. Foreman the poll also indicated the growing opposition of Southern publications to the anti-Negro, anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic statements made by Senators Bilbo and Eastland during the congressional debate on extending wartime FEPC. Dr. Foreman said, **"In my opinion this is one of the most encouraging signs that the people of the South are becoming increasingly aware of the dangerous and unfounded sentiments of such men as Senators Eastland and Bilbo, and Congressman John Rankin. For the first time we have documentary evidence that these demagogues belong to a dead order, and represent no one but themselves, and a handful of reactionaries who feed on their patronage."**

The Southern Conference, whose national office is in Nashville, Tenn., supported their contention by reminding that less than 18 percent of the adult population of Mississippi voted in the last Presidential election and that Rep. Rankin was elected by only 6 percent of the votes of his district.

Re Washington Post
Negroes In The South
Washington, D.C.

Having been stationed at several marine bases in the South as a white citizen I have taken special note of the conditions and treatment of the Negroes in this section of the country in contrast to the North. 12-2-45

As a result I have reached five definite conclusions.

1. The economic development of the South must be speeded and stimulated by Federal action in order that there will be sufficient jobs to give full employment to both races. The National Government can aid in this venture by giving loans and benefits to businesses which show promise and a reasonable amount of security. Governor Arnall of Georgia has suggested several new industries, some related to the soybean, which can easily be developed in the South and would not be in direct competition with the North. The full employment measure would be especially beneficial in this economic development of the South. The FEPC bill must also be passed to insure fair employment practices. 12-2-45

2. Negroes and whites should be granted equal opportunities for education. This could be accomplished in the most part by the National Government appropriating funds for public schools to supplement the State's appropriations which are found to be inadequate.

3. Every citizen, white or black, who can pass State registration laws must be allowed to vote. If a State refuses to grant this privilege, then, in accordance with the fourteenth amendment to the Consitution, that State should be denied representation in the House of Representatives proportionate to the number of qualified voters it refuses to permit to vote either in the primaries or national elections. The poll tax must be abolished.

4. The antilynching measure should be passed at the earliest date.

5. Every church in the South, if it professes to be Christian, should make it a policy to allow all races to enter it portals. If it refuses, it is hypocritical.

This program would require courage on the part of both Congress and the American people, but I believe the required courage is a component part of the majority of our people. If we advocate fair play and democracy in the remainder of the world, let us cease this hypocrisy and first rectify our own injustices, discrimination and bigotry. 12-2-45

I urge that the President appoint a special committee, consisting of leaders from every section of the country, to investigate the race problem, observing the successful system in Brazil and several other countries and recommend to Congress a plan by which minority races in this country may receive a fair deal.

The Negro race in America has great potential wealth, for if allowed to develop in freedom these people can contribute infinitely to the economic and scientific development of our Nation. In partial bondage they have already produced heroes in wars, champions in sports, and great leaders in science, medicine, the arts and in every walk of life.

GEORGE C. NEWCOMB.
Tech. Sergeant, USMC.
Cherry Point, N. C., Nov. 25.

68d-1945

S.C.

Urges News Of Negro Soldiers

Pittsburgh Courier
2-17-45 Pg.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—The white press of this State was recently urged by a resolution adopted by the South Carolina Interracial Committee to tell the true story of the Negro soldier's valor on the battlefront as a constructive contribution to better race relations in South Carolina.

The resolution adopted by the committee read: 2-17-45

"Resolved that it is the concensus of this meeting that the publication by the white press of South Carolina of new stories, articles and pictures, fairly presenting the achievements of Negro members of the armed forces of the United States, would be a distinct contribution to the cause of improvement of race relations in this State, and the white press is, therefore, urged to give appropriate publicity to such accomplishments.

68-1945

WHITE PRESS CAN AID BETTER RACE RELATIONS BY TELLING TRUE STORY

Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 14.—The white press of this state was recently urged by a resolution adopted by the South Carolina Interracial Committee to tell the true story of the Negro soldier's valor on the battlefield as a constructive contribution to better race relations in South Carolina.

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688-1945

Professor Urges Southerners To Halt Progress By Ignoring Laws

Nashville, Tennessee

9-14-45 Nashville Globe And Independent

In a discourse, the title of which he gives as "PREFACE TO DECISION," a professor Donald Davidson, reported to be a teacher of English at Vanderbilt University, consumed better than a page and a half of space in the NASHVILLE BANNER of September 7, to discuss the "Negro Problem" and closed it with an appeal for somebody in the South to assume leadership of a crusade or something that will express an intention of men with the professor's philosophy to deprive the Negro of his citizenship rights, and where there is a conflict between his crowd's philosophy for dealing with the Negro and what the Federal Constitution says on the subject, the professor calls for nullification of the Constitution. The vigor with which he endorses nullification indicates that he doesn't think the nation's majority, which upholds the Constitution is able to compel minority compliance with the "law of the land."

The BANNER stated that Professor Davidson is a "nationally known author" and that his "Preface to Decision" originally had appeared in the Sewanee Review, presumably a publication issued at Sewanee, Tennessee, where the University of the South is located. No explanation was made why the article was not issued by Vanderbilt University. The BANNER published the article "without the expression of an opinion" but gave it much wider circulation than it otherwise would have had if kept within the confines of the Sewanee Tennessee Review.

Prof. Davidson indicates he was inspired (or inflamed) to write his "Preface to Decision" after a perusal of some sociological texts, among which were "Patterns of Negro Segregation" by Dr. Charles S. Johnson (published by Harper Brothers of New York) and "What the Negro Wants," by fourteen Negro scholars and writers, including Drs. Rayford W. Logan, W. E. B. DuBois, Dexey A. Wilkerson and Gordon H. Hancock; George S. Schuyler and A. Philip Randolph and others. Prof. Davidson admits that some of the colored authors had listed him, along with some other well known Southern reactionaries, as belonging to a "fascist-minded" group who, according to Randolph, should listen to lectures from Dr. Du Bois, Paul Robeson, Miss Lillian Smith and Erskin Caldwell. Miss Smith and Mr. Caldwell, native white Georgians, have won international acclaim by their writings on topics dealing with the plight of Negroes and southern white people in the lower income groups. Prof. Davidson appears to have elected to defend the oppressors of these two Southern elements, recently become aware of their exploitation and showing an intention to work jointly for an improved economic status.

"Professional jealousy" is apparent in the attack the professor makes on the leading Negro writers he named. Most of them are more widely known as scholars than the Vanderbilt professor and doubtless their writings are more quickly accepted by the leading publishing houses of the country than his own. 9-14-45

The professor holds that leading Negro sociologists are a new abolition society: he says they are taking the places of such notables of the period preceding the Civil War as William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, and delivers them a lecture on the thesis that the South is and shall be governed by CUSTOM instead of by LAW. In the beginning of his article he undertakes to show the beauty and logic of custom with an illustration dealing with Southern segregation at a railroad station. His illustration pictures a white John Smith reading his paper in the white waiting room and an equally as well-dressed Negro (whose name might also be John Smith) reading his newspaper in the colored waiting room. The professor holds that this is a condition which must forever exist because the father or grandfather of the white John Smith once was the slave master of the father or grandfather of the Negro John Smith. He contends that some sort of a high social status is to be accorded any person whose father or grandfather was th eowner of slaves; he must be given a special waiting room at a railroad station so as to prove that he is a decendant of a slave-owner. It is a laughable illustration but not any more so than many of the theories some college professors try to hand down to the public as gems of wisdom.

He takes no thought of the fact that his white John Smith may be the decendant of a father or grandfather who earned an honest living instead of having trafficked in slaves; he overlooks the possibility that the Negro John Smith may

Tennessee

have been the decendant of a father or grandfather who also was a slave owner, since it is fact that many Negroes did engage in the unholy trade of buying and selling human beings; he overlooks the fact also that the white John Smith and the Negro John Smith may have been sojourning in the particular city referred to and both could have been opposed to being segregated; they both may have felt that their Constitutional privileges were being abridged by being forced to obey a Southern Custom.

Another thing the professor overlooks in his illustration about the two John Smiths is that even in the South the great majority of whites did not own slaves and for years and years they were held in economic bondage by being forced to compete with slave labor, and thus enhance the fortunes of an alleged "aristocracy" who held the working class white man in less esteem than they held Negro slaves.

The professor makes much of the fact that the Negro John Smith may have descended from an African ancestor whose name was "Crocodile Killer" or "Spear Maker" and that when he was brought to this country he was given the honorable "Saxon patronymic of white master. The implication is that the Negro had heathen and savage" ancestors and therefore he must never aspire to be the equal of a "Saxon." The professor dodges the term Anglo-Saxon, for some unexplained reason, which might suggest quoting from Hendrix Van Loon, a white historian, who has written interestingly on the early ancestors of the dominat faction of "us Americans." Says he: 9-14-45

"The term Anglo-Saxon was invented centuries after they (Saxons) made their first appearance upon the English scene. Anglo-Saxon is now a slogan which makes people fight: the Anglo-Saxon blood—the Anglo-Saxon tradition. Well, one fairy story is as good as the next, and therefore if it makes people happy to think themselves superior to all other people, why not? But the historian must regretfully announce that the Angles as a racial unit are the little brothers of the Lost Tribes of Israel—they have often been mentioned in spurious chronicles of the past but no one has ever been able to find a trace of their whereabouts. 9-14-45

"As for the Saxons, they were about on par with hordes of Northern European immigrants one might have seen in the steerage of an ocean liner of thirty years ago. But they worked and fought and played and plundered with equal zest. They were given five centuries in which to organize the land over which they now ruled as hereditary masters and during that period they were able to force their own tongue upon the poor Celtic natives."

Another white historian, W. E. Woodward, devotes many paragraphs to an enlightened attack on theories and ideas that impede American progress, one of which seems quite pertinent to quote in connection with all that Prof. Davidson says in his discourse, contending for the eternal preservation of custom even when Custom antagonises the laws which a majority of the people have enacted for the betterment of their nation. Says Mr. Woodward: 9-14-45

"Our early forefathers, when they came to this continent, brought English traditions and habits of thought with them. It is true that Many of the early colonists were moral and intellectual rebels, but they still had the English notions of wealth and labor, of landownership of social rank. No doubt it would have been better, in the long run if they had arrived without any of the kind—without a thought in their heads except the main idea of establishing a new unconventional social scheme. The outworn ideas that they brought with them, like bundles of shabby clothes, are still in use. They have impeded our progress for centuries." 9-14-45

The piece written by Prof. Davidson, while apparently intended to rally a majority of Southern people in support of a reactionary program aimed at Negroes, is seen by many white citizens as unworthy of a Southern scholar and held capable of bringing upon the Tennessean as much derision as anti-evolution statute. However, Prof. Davidson has put all of the real liberal elements of the South on the defensive. The piece can be construed as anti-Labor, anti-Roosevelt and anti-Christian. It most certainly is anti-American, it is held, in that it calls for the nullification of provisions of the Constitution of the United States that were enacted to guarantee equal citizenship rights to all citizens and not merely to those who are able to boast of being the descendants of former slave holders.

Liberia and the San Francisco Conference

560-1945

The Informer
Houston Texas 11-3-45

A White GI Puts Democracy On Wheels Deep In Texas

By J. DON DAVIS

HOUSTON—This is written in Houston, but it happened a few miles out of Tyler. Passengers on the bus were sluggish from the crowded ride on the Missouri-Pacific from Palestine to Troupe. Some, including veterans from overseas, had made the ride in a baggage car because there were no seats and no standing room elsewhere.

The bus that conveys MP passengers from Troupe to Tyler was also crowded and many colored passengers were standing. The whites were all seated, one on this seat, two on that one.

An elderly colored gentleman got on near Tyler. One of the seats was occupied by a stately white soldier.

"Have a seat with me," he suggested to the old colored man. The colored man rested his feeble bones for several miles beside the stately white soldier. The bus driver said nothing, but the blood rushing to his face was obvious.

Passengers, white and colored, watched, but nobody uttered a word. Finally the climax came.

"Get up from there,. Niggers sit in the back," the bus driver angrily ordered the old man.

"I asked him to sit with me," the stately white member of the U. S. Army responded.

"Well, he can't sit there," the bus driver boasted.

"He has as much right to sit here as I have," the white GI retaliated.

11-3-45

My boss will give me hades for dramatizing here, but it is no attempt at drama. I was just like the guy on the street who loves his "tea." I was ready for anything that might come.

In Tyler, with fire literally popping from the driver's eye as he talked with the apologetic old man and watched me. I extended my hand to Corporal John Steiner, American, and asked what made him feel like he did.

His brief answer is sufficient to chill the blood of any American.

"I just can't feel like that bum. I saw those guys (Negroes) die helping to defend Democracy."

68d-1945

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.
P M
Circ. D. 137,100 - S. 136,912
JUL 6 - 1945

Rev. A. Ritchie Low

Harlem Kids Off to Vermont

By MILTON MILLER

About 200 Negro children between 8 and 15 will enjoy a two-week vacation this Summer in Vermont and New Hampshire as a result of an experiment started last year by the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, of Johnson, Vt.

Inaugurated as a new move in the field of race relations, the plan has proved so successful that more than twice the number of children will be guests of white families in Vermont, as well as in New Hampshire and Connecticut.

The first group of children will leave for Vermont on July 10. Present plans, according to the Vermout Committee of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, one of the co-operating groups, are for 125 children to make the trip.

Another group will leave for New Hampshire on Aug. 9. The Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, said he expected to take 80 children. The plan for Connecticut calls for Negro children in urban areas there to be invited to rural Connecticut homes.

Of the 80 children who were guests in Vermont last Summer, almost all are returning to the same homes. They are treated as a member of the host family. For the kids, it is a complete two-week holiday. They are urged to get acquainted with the folks next door, go swimming or fishing.

For the Vermont farming families, Low's plan was really an experiment. However, any doubts there may have been about its possible success have been completely dispelled. Not only have the families been anxious to be hosts to the children again, but the acquaintances born of the two-week stays have blossomed into friendships. Most of the children keep up regular correspondence with their former hosts. They exchange pictures of their families and also have exchanged Christmas gifts.

Although started by church groups, the plan is not limited to any one faith. The host families are of many denominations, as are the children.

"The plan is growing," Low said. "We have had inquiries from Illinois, Michigan and Maine."

1st Shipment Of 'Ritchie Plan' Kids To Vermont

Chi. Ill.
Chicago Def.

NEW YORK—The first group of Negro children left Harlem on Tuesday to be guests for two weeks of white families in Vermont under the inter-racial plan originated by Rev. A. Ritchie Low of Johnson, Vt.

According to the Vermont Committee of the Abyssinian Baptist church, 125 children between the ages of eight and 15 were in the initial group. Another group of 80 is scheduled to leave for New Hampshire under the plan on August 9. They will be accompanied by Rev. Shelton H. Bishop, rector of St. Philip's Episcopal church here.

7-14-45

A third shipment will go to Connecticut rural areas from Connecticut urban areas soon, it has been announced.

Rev. Low, commenting on the success of his plan, states that he has had inquiries from Illinois, Michigan and Maine as to how the project might be extended to those states.

Vermont

SAINT ALBANS, VT.
MESSENGER
Circ. D. 3,617
JUL 9 - 1945

Harlem Children Due Here Tuesday for Vermont Holiday

Pastor Low Says 'Negro Is Not Problem, Just a Fellow-American' and a Friend

JOHNSON.—In the opinion of the Rev. A. Ritchie Low, minister of the United Church of Johnson and Daily News columnist, the Negro is not a problem to be solved but a fellow American to be understood and appreciated. This is his underlying philosophy in bringing the colored children to Vermont for a two weeks' stay. They will arrive in Burlington tomorrow night from New York.

"We forget that every tenth American is a colored man and we forget, too," declared the Lamoille County clergymen, "that there are almost a million Negro soldiers serving in Uncle Sam's army in all parts of the world. There are also hundreds of colored WACS in various sections of Europe."

Concerning the boys and girls arriving Tuesday afternoon Mr. Low said a goodly number would be coming for the second time, invited back by the same families who entertained them last year. There will be a few more girls than boys and this he accounted for by saying he thought there were more girls than boys in the homes where they are to be entertained.

CHURCH BACKING

These youngsters from Harlem have been sponsored by the Abyssinian Baptist Church, said to be the largest Protestant parish in the nation, having more than 10,000 members. The pastor is the dynamic Negro leader in Congress, A Clayton Powell Jr. It costs considerable money to pay the railroad fares of more than 100 children and this has been done, the Johnson pastor told The Daily News, through funds raised by a committee in New York. Various means were used, dinners, suppers, entertainments, shows of various sorts, programs, contributions by individuals and interested groups.

This goodwill venture has become widely known, the Negro press featuring it all over the country. The Afro-American of Baltimore, the Chicago Defender, Pittsburgh Courier, People's Voice, and other dailies and weeklies all have carried stories and articles and pictures on what has become known in race relations circles as 'the Ritchie Low plan'.

Friendliness is being built up between the two races as a result of the children's coming, letters have been exchanged, also parcels and even personal visits.

SUMMER HOMES

Asked where the youngsters were to go Mr. Low replied that while a few were going to the larger places the majority were to be entertained in village and farm homes. Seven will spend the two weeks in Burlington. Eight counties will be represented this year, more than last.

The group has been told to travel light. Last summer some had grips and valises which would indicate they were bound not for the hill country of northern Vermont but for some land across the sea! Suits, shoes, stockings, little personal belongings the young people brought with them in abundance last trip. This time those who have been here before will carry much less baggage.

LIKE OUR OWN

What surprised some hostesses last year was the little difference between the colored children and their own. Some Vermont mothers had an idea they might want special food or have special notions about eating but the good housewives who simply set before them what they gave their own youngsters got along well.

Another thing that many spoke about afterward was the exemplary behavior of the children. Quiet, polite, cooperative, they say they never saw anything like it. Even the young nine-year-old boys made their own beds!

"If my own children behave as well away from home as these young people I'll be satisfied," Mrs. Warren P. Waldo, a Methodist minister's wife told a Time Magazine reporter last fall.

The group comes to Vermont under the auspices of the newly formed Inter-racial Friendship Movement of which Arthur Packard nas been elected president and of which A. Ritchie Low is the director.

SAINT ALBANS, VT.
MESSENGER
Circ. D. 3,617
JUL 9 - 1945

Here Tuesday Negro Visitors

Several Franklin County families will be hosts for two weeks beginning tomorrow to the Negro children who will ar ive in Burlington from New York City.

Among the communities in this area where the visitors will be entertained are Franklin, St. Albans, Sheldon, Enosburg Falls, Fairfax and Richford.

In addition to Mrs. Basil LaFleur of Lincoln Avenue, who will be a hostess for the second summer, having taken a young colored lad last year, will be Mrs. Hiram Morgan, Mrs. Reginald Nichols, Mrs. Raymond McNall, Mrs. Emily King, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Kennison, Mrs. Lucien Menard, Mrs. Kenneth Lahue, Mrs. Ray Gilbar, Mr. and Mrs. George Dworshak, and the Rev. and Mrs. Johnson Cambridge. These have all been notified to be on hand when the train reaches the Queen City Tuesday afternoon at 4:40 p. m.

BURLINGTON, VT.
FREE PRESS
Cir. D. 19,536
JUL 21 1945

Negro Boys and Girls From New York Having Much Fun With Vt. Playmates

Burlington is tops with the negro boys and girls who are spending their two weeks in Vermont with local families. They have been busy every minute and it will be with reluctance that they'll board the train at the Union station a little after noon Tuesday for New York. The Queen City, they have written home to mother and dad, is a friendly place and sometime they want to come back again.

And the other youngsters in the group, here in Vermont under 'the Rtichie Low plan' are also learning a thing or two about rural life. Those on farms have been trying their hands at milking a cow, some with not too much success. Others, unfamiliar with farm animals, are still somewhat timid about getting too close to horses and cattle.

Houses 'Too Far Apart'

Asked how she liked Vermont, a little girl up in Waterville replied that she liked living in the country but wished the houses weren't so far apart. It was so different from Lenox ave.! Up in Elmore a young Harlemite has been helping with the haying, and is becoming efficient at the job. Same is true of another boy, a friend of his, living on a farm in Eden.

Mrs. Laura Thomas, one of the adults in charge of the party, has discovered that one of the group, June Williams, was born in Newport. This became known when she looked up the records. Her mother and father were on their way to Canada from Rhode Island, their home, and lived in Newport five months, and it was during this period that June saw the light of day in the local hospital. She is one of the counsellors and expects to enter high school this fall. Before she returns to Harlem, she wants to visit the border city.

All on Good Fun Terms

Last Sunday in some towns where the negro children are staying they sang in country church choirs, also they've attended vacation church schools. In others, they heve gone berrying and on picnics, they've played games with the local white children and have enjoyed one another's company. No trouble of any sort has been encountered.

Because there have been more hosts than children, it has been necessary to share the boys and girls with more than one family. The children have all been understanding and cooperative, although one lad in Orleans county, when the supervisor went for him, hid in one of the upstairs cupboards, he had got so attached to the family. Mot more than a few have had to spend their two weeks with more than one family. This was done in order not to disappoint hosts who had expected children.

One thing that impresses the young negroes is the quietness of Vermont, this and the friendliness of the people. They talk, too, about the state being more modern than they expected. One boy worried in case up here he couldn't get the New York baseball scores, but he soon became reassured when he saw the batch of newspapers in the country drugstore.

In addition to Mrs. Thomas, another of the woman leaders is living in Fairfax with the Raymond McNall family, Mrs. Anna Newsome.

All the children return to New York Tuesday.

Virginia Whites Ready For Change In Racial Attitude

Pittsburgh Courier Pg. 1-6-45

By JOHN H. YOUNG III, Special Correspondent

This is Virginia—a State that is consciously struggling to free itself of decades of race prejudice and oppression. At the time that this is written, the people of Virginia have forced the calling of a constitutional convention to consider the repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. At present there is a group of Virginians who are seeking a sponsor for the introduction of a bill in the State Legislature which will abolish segregation on buses and street cars in Virginia. There is on the Governor's desk, at this time, the report of an interracial committee which recommends an history-making plan for the increase of per capita allowance for Negroes for education to equal that of whites. Very recently Virginia accomplished an equalization of teachers' salaries.

MR. YOUNG

Will returning Negro veterans find Virginia a State free of poll tax restrictions on voting? Perhaps. Before poll tax exemption can become a fact, the liberals of the State must make far more serious inroads into the ranks of those machine politicians who hold the theory that the people do not want repeal. There is some indication that liberal forces are making these inroads.

By far, the most important liberal factor in Virginia is a militant and progressive press. Both of the Richmond dailies, the Times Dispatch and the News-Leader, are extremely liberal. Editor Virginius Dabney is credited with forming a pattern for Virginia papers. White dailies of Norfolk, Roanoke and Newport News are militant in their espousal of rights for minorities. 1-6-45

Alongside this progressive press is arrayed a militant group of Negro and white individuals and organizations that are ever pressing for full status of Negro citizens. The CIO, headed by Ernest Pugh, is slowly but surely making itself felt in the struggle for justice and equality.

As gallant as is the effort of liberals, they still have a long way to go before they can shake off the shackles of machine politicians who hide their real fear of loss of power under the cloak of acting according to the demands of their constituency. Too, according to Mr. Dabney, his paper reaches only 10% of the population. If other liberal papers reach an estimated 20% more, there still remains a vast majority of 70% of the people of Virginia who must be reached by the liberals if there is to be any "people's movement" here. In the meantime, four leading Democrats have come out for repeal of the poll tax. Only through gargantuan efforts will the liberals of the State be able to increase this number and remove this restriction for returning servicemen. 1-6-45

Better Housing, More Jobs

Returning Negro soldiers will find improved living conditions in Virginia; that is, with the possible exception of Norfolk. On the whole, living conditions in Virginia are already commendable. For the most part, Negro communities are clean with paved streets and good lighting. Even so, returning soldiers will discover in Richmond a most democratic addition to housing in that the newest approved plans for building call for a ratio of 250 units for Negroes and 250 for whites.

As for jobs, Negro veterans will return to a fairly stable economy in Virginia. Not much of Virginia's industry has been converted to war emergency. Clothing, tobacco, railroads, ship building and shipping are still the great sources of employment for Virginians. In all of these industries, the Negro, heretofore, has been typed to serve in the lowest skilled or unskilled capacity. The returning Negro veteran will discover that the CIO is making a gallant fight to end discrimination in employment in Virginia. He will be wise to join in the fight.

Whites Are Tolerant

A great question here in Virginia is: "How does John Q. Virginian feel towards the desires for a change for the better in the status of the Negro citizen?" In the bus from Petersburg to Richmond, on the corner of Third and Broad in Richmond, at the Main street station in Richmond, in Newport News, downtown on Brambleton avenue in Norfolk, at the Seaboard station in Portsmouth, I've asked whites of almost every rank in life whether or not they felt that there should be a repeal of the poll tax and the placing of Negroes on a par with whites. Almost to the man they expressed the liberal point of view. They left no doubt in my mind. The people of Virginia are ready to grant Negroes a long-deserved status of equality. There remains the obstacle of that political group, which seeks to camouflage the real will of the people because of a fear of loss of power, that must be overcome before Virginia can point the way for other Southern States. 1-6-45

Public Attitude Friendly

Meanwhile, the white people of Virginia meet you with a smile and give you the impression that you are a human being. From the Governor down to the city officials there is a spirit of sincerity which cannot help but meet the approval of returning Negro veterans.

Voluntarily, John Q. Virginian is taking the situation into his own hands. On the Fulton trolley on Broad street in Richmond, a white couple voluntarily sat behind three "Negro" seats and struck up conversation with Negroes. The motorman was oblivious to this seating and was more concerned with avoiding traffic than he was with the issue of segregation and white supremacy. On the boat, S. S. Virginian, which takes passengers on an hour's ride from Newport News to Norfolk, white and black sat indiscriminately; this despite the fact that half of the boat was marked "colored" and the other half "white."

If there is any truth in the theory that people reflect their souls in their faces, then we might well look to Virginia for surcease from prejudice and oppression in the South. For surely, there is reflected on the faces of the people of Virginia, a panorama of goodwill for their less fortunate brothers of the Negro race. Regardless of all the bad things in Virginia, the inspiring esprit de corps of its white people gives nourishment to the belief that Virginia may once again assume her place as one of the foremost of the United States of America. If not, then, Virginia, as well as other States, will be forced to endure the act of strife with an embittered, returning Negro

What Is an 'Aryan'? Here's Definition

Pittsburgh Courier

PARIS—The august French Academy, revising its dictionary of the French language, has changed its previous definition of the word "Aryan" to eliminate from it the concept of race. According to the academicians, "Aryan" now designates "someone belonging to the Indo-European linguistic family."

7-28-45

In the academy's last edition of its dictionary a few years before the war "Aryan" referred to someone "belonging to the race from which the Indo-European peoples are derived."

Pittsburgh, Pa

Draft Boards Stumped Over "What Is A Negro"

Philadelphia Tribune

(By The Associated Negro Press)

WASHINGTON — Selective service had to come to grips with the old question of "What is a Negro" in several cases during its life, the annual report of Lewis B. Hershey, director, discloses.

9-11-45

According to the report, it had been directed in 1941 that "community acceptance" be considered the criterion for racial determination. It happened in these cases, however, that there was conflict between the report of community acceptance and the registrant's own statement regarding his racial identity. Question confronting selective service then was whether local boards should be given the power to pass upon the racial identity or whether, in doubtful cases, the determination should be left to "other authorities."

"The director of selective service determined that state directors should forward registrants to induction stations with race undetermined in all questionable cases where the local board did not agree with the claims of the registrant," the report says. "The local boards in such cases, however, were required to supply the induction station with all available information concerning the ethnic origin of the registrant, so that the induction station might make its determination of the race of the registrant for purposes of assignment within the army."

'What Is Negro' Plagues Drafters

Memphis World

Penn.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Selective service had to come to grips with the old question of "What Is a Negro" in several cases during its life, the annual report of Lewis B. Hershey, director, discloses.

8-17-45

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